Monday, July 28, 1975
Sravana 6, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(FIFTH SERIES)

Vol. LIII

[*July, 21 to Aug. 03, 1975/Asadha 30 to Sravana 10 Saka*]

Fourteenth Session, 1975/1897 (Saka)

(Vol. LIII contains Nos. 1 - 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

No. 6—Monday, July 28, 1975/Sravana 6, 1897 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Welcome to Indonesian Parliamentary Delegation	1—2
Papers Laid on the Table	2—10
Messages from Rajya Sabha	10—11
Committee on Public Undertakings—	
Sixty-ninth Report and Minutes presented	11
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Schduled Tribes—	
Extension of term of office of Members	11—13
Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1975-76 and Demands for Excess Grants (General), 1972-73	13—97
Shri S. M. Banerjee	20—27
Shri Chandrika Prasad	27—30
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan	34—39
Shri Arjun Sethi	39—42
Shri R. P. Yadav	42—47
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	47—49
Shri G. Viswanathan	49—53
Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra	53—56
Shri K. Suryanarayana	57—62
Shri M. C. Daga	62—65
Shri Ram Hedaoo	65—68
Shri P. Narasimha Reddy	68—71
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	71—73
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi	73—76
Shri Narsingh Narain Pandey	76—81
Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyyia	81—85
Shri K. M. 'Madhukar'	85—90
Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee	90—96

COLUMNS

Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1975—

Motions to introduce, consider and pass—

Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee . . . . . 97—98

Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1975—

Motions to introduce, consider and pass—

Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee . . . . . 98—100

Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider—

Shri C. Subramaniam . . . . . 100—109, 139—49

Shri S. M. Banerjee . . . . . 109—19

Shri S. R. Damani . . . . . 119—24

Shri Y. S. Mahajan . . . . . 124—28

Shri Ramavatar Shastri . . . . . 128—34

Shri D. D. Desai . . . . . 135—39

Clauses 2 to 125 and 1 . . . . . 149—55

Motion to pass, as amended—

Shri C. Subramaniam . . . . . 155, 162—64

Shri Sarjoo Pandey . . . . . 156—60

Shri D. N. Tiwary . . . . . 160—61

Shri Vasant Sathe . . . . . 161—62

Statutory Resolution *Re*. Continuance in force of Proclamation in respect of Nagaland and Nagaland State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—

Motions to consider—

Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy . . . . . 165—68, 174—76

Shri H. N. Mukerjee . . . . . 168—71

Shri G. Viswanathan . . . . . 171—73

Shri M. C. Daga . . . . . 173—74

Clauses 2, 3 and 1 177

Motion to pass—

Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy 177

Defence of India (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider—

Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy . . . . . 177—79

Shri Jharkhande Rai . . . . . 179—88

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, July 28, 1975/Sravana 6, 1897 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of this House and our Inter-Parliamentary Group, I have great pleasure in welcoming Hon. Mh. Isnaeni, Deputy-Speaker of the House of Peoples' Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and the hon. Members of the Indonesian Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our very honoured guests. The other hon. Members of the Delegation are:

1. Mr. Soemardjo Partosudirdjo
2. Mr. Rivai Siata
3. Mr. Haryanto Dhanutirto
4. Mr. Aula Achmad
5. Mr. Nawawi Hasan
6. Mr. Syarifuddin Harahap
7. Mr. A. Rachman Hasan
8. Mr. Agem Ginting

The Delegation arrived here on the 26th morning and will be in India till the 1st August. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and a fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament, Government and the people of the Republic of Indonesia.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT *re.* FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) on the flood situation in the country. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT- 9865/75].

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Since it is not being read out, at least copies must be made available to us. It may be circulated to all the Members.

STATEMENT *re.* NEW PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC PROGRESS' ANNOUNCED BY P.M.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a statement indicating the 'New Programme for Economic Progress' announced by the Prime Minister on the 1st July, 1975. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9866/75].

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS LTD., PIMPRI AND HINDUSTAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS LTD., RASAYANI FOR 1973-74

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following papers (Hindi

and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, Poona, for the year 1973-74.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, Poona, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani (Maharashtra) for the year 1973-74.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani (Maharashtra) for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-9867/75].

ANNUAL REPORT OF *ICAR* FOR 1971-72 AND A STATEMENT *re.* DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi for the year 1971-72.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT- 9868/75].

ORDER NO. 44 OF DELIMITATION COMMISSION, REPORT ON GENERAL ELECTIONS TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES DURING 1974 AND A STAEMENT *re,* HINDI VERSION OF REPORT

THE MNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Order No. 44 (Hindi and English versions) of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the State of Rajasthan published in Notification No. S.O. 289(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 30th June, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the delimitation Act, 1972. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9869/75].

(2) (i) A copy of the Report on the General Elections held during the year 1974 to the Legislative Assemblies of Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa Uttar Pradesh and Pondicherry—Statistical.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the above Report. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9870/75].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English ver-

sions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 872 in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1975.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) First Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 899 in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1975. [*Placed in Library. See* No. 9871/75].

FINANCE ACCOUNTS OF UNION GOVERNMENT FOR 1973-74, REPORTS OF COMPTROLLER & AUDITOR, GENETAL FOR 1973 AND 1974 AND A STATEMENT

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Finance Accounts of the Union Government for the year 1973-74.

(2) A copy of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India 1973—Union Government (Commercial) —Part V,—Individual points of interests and resume of Reports of the Company Auditors, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution.

(3) A copy of the following parts of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, for the year 1974—Union Government (Commercial) under article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

(i) Part II—Appraisal of the working of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited.

(ii) Part III—Appraisal of the working of the Hindustan Zinc Limited.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of documents mentioned at (1), (2) and (3) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9872/75].

STATEMENT RE. CORRECTION OF ANSWER

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I beg to lay on the Table a statement (i) correcting the answer given on the 28th April, 1975 to Starred Question No. 802 by Shri Balakrishna Venkanna Naik regarding production and procurement of wheat and paddy and (ii) giving reason for delay in correcting the answer. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT- 9873/75].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTIC AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) The Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No G.S.R. 327(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1975.

(ii) The Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Second Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 414(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1975.

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the above Notifications. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9874/75].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(1) G.S.R. 242(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1975.

(2) The Delhi, Meerut and Bulundshahr Milk and Milk Products (Export) Control Order, 1975, published in Notification No. S.O. 331(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1975. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9875/75].

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Limited Calcutta, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9876/75].

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Housing Factory Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Housing Factory Limited, New Delhi for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited New Delhi, for the year, 1973-74.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74.

(ii) Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9877/75].

(2) A copy of the Delhi Urban Art Commission (Submission of Annual Report) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 858 in Gazette of India dated the 12th July, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9878/75].

NOTIFICATION UNDER TEXTILES COMMITTEE ACT, 1963

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. GSR 655 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1975 containing corrigenda to Notification No. GSR 172(E) dated the 31st March, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9879/75].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF INDIAN MUSEUM, CALCUTTA FOR 1970 to 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1970-71.

(ii) Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1972-73.

(iii) Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1972-83.

(iv) Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1973-74.

(v) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delaying in laying the Reports mentioned at (i) to (iv) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9880/75].

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY *re.* ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CERTAIN FORMER MINISTER OF PUNJAB AND MEMORANDUM

SHRI OM MEHTA: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following documents (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952:—

(i) Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the allegations aganst certain former Ministers of Punjab.

(ii) Memorandum of action taken on the Report. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9880/75].

11.05 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Pondicherry Appropriation (No. 2) Bill 1975, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd July, 1975, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the previsions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting

[Secretary-General]

held on the 25th July, 1975, agreed without any amendment to the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Bill, 1975, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd July, 1975."

11.06 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SIXTY-NINTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I beg to present the Sixty-ninth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Cement Corporation of India Ltd. and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.

EXTENSION OF TERM OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Personal and Administrative Reforms and Department of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Om Mehta): I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend sub-rule (2) of rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for extention of the term of office of the present members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, he should say a few words, why it is necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: There is not much to say; this is just extension of time. The question is:

"That this House do suspend sub-rule (2) of rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for extension of the term of office of the present members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI OM MEHTA: I beg to move:

"That this House do extend the term of office of the present members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from Lok Sabha up to the last day of the next Session of Lok Sabha."

This motion has been brought because we thought that in this Session, which was a short Session, it could not be possible to hold the elections of the members of this Committee, and that it was better that they continued to work and the term was extended upto the last day of the next Session, otherwise this Committee could not continue its work. This was the only purpose.

MR. SPEAKER:

The question is:

"That this House do extend the term of office of the present members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from Lok Sabha upto the last day of the next Session of Lok Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): Those who are not Scheduled Castes like Pandeys and Rajas should also be given opportunity to serve on this Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Whether the next session is going to be held at all.

MR. SPEAKER: So long as the Speaker is there, the session will be there.

SHRI OM MEHTA: I beg to move:

"that this House do intimate to Rajya Sabha that the term of office of the present members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from Lok Sabha has been extended upto the last day of the next Session of Lok Sabha and do recommend to Rajya Sabha that they do take such action as they may deem fit in regard to the association of the members of Rajya Sabha with the said Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The motion is self-explanatory. I will put it to the House. The question is.

"That this House do intimate to Rajya Sabha that the term of office of the present members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from Lok Sabha has been extended up to the last day of the next Session of Lok Sabha and do recommend to Rajya Sabha that they do take such action as they may deem fit in regard to the association of the members of Rajya Sabha with the said Committee."

The motion was adopted.

11.13 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS* (GENERAL), 1975-76 And DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS* GENERAL), 1972-73

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) and Demands for Excess Grants (General). There are some cut motions by Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, Shri Madhukar and Shri Ram Nedao, but none of them is there to move them.

DEMAND NO. 12—FOREIGN TRADE AND EXPORT PRODUCTION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Foreign Trade and Export Production'."

DEMAND NO. 28—COAL AND LIGNITE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Coal and Lignite'."

DEMAND NO. 40—TRANSFERS TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,50,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Transfers to State and Union Territory Government'."

DEMAND NO. 41—OTHER EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 20,00,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 59—INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,71,10,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year

*Introduction with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 70—PETROLEUM AND PETRO-CHEMICALS INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,45,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 71—FERTILIZER AND CHEMICALS INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 31,00,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Fertilizer and Chemicals Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 62,179 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Defence' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 2—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 45,78,47,342 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 4—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 5,16,65,178 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Defence Services Effective—Air Force', for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973.

DEMAND NO. 15—STAMPS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 93,01,244 be granted to the President to make good an excess on grant in respect of 'Stamps' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973.'

DEMAND NO. 18—MINT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 5,30,846 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Minit' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 19—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 24,94,087 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 20—OPIUM FACTORIES AND ALKALOID WORKS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,89,929 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 21—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 7,89,77,414 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND No. 28—FOREST

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 9,71,550 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Forest' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 47—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 91,58,008 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO 48—ARUNACHAL PRADESH

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 39,96,951 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Arunachal Pradesh' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 52—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 17,909 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 57—INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 2,91,625 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Information and Publicity' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 70—ROADS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 49,31,750 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Roads' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 72—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 6,15,439 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 82—MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 18,29,176 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Works and Housing' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 83—PUBLIC WORKS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 6,60,22,094 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Public Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1975."

DEMAND NO. 89—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS WORKING EXPENSES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 69,62,843 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Working Expenses' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 104—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 16,32,71,761 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 113—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 19,19,97,205 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,10,32,614 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973,"

DEMAND NO. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY IN UNION TERRITORIES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,49,60,086 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 3, 19,85,536 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 133—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 19,85,966 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

The demands are now before the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I would confine myself to Demands 41, 59 and 2. Let me start from Demand No. 41 and bring the subject of the accumulated dearness allowance and the arrears which are legitimately due to the Central Government employees. This month itself our Joint Consultative Machinery met the hon. Minister, Shri C. Subranmaniam and he was assisted by his colleague, Sardar Swaran Singh, along with the Secretary for Finance and others who were present and we continued discussions for for more than hours. We gave our arguments and we were assured that the next meeting will be called last week which has passed and finally a decision will be given. The Government had admitted that six or five instalments are due to the Central Government employees from the 1st of October, 1974. There is no doubt whatsoever on that point. They want us to reconsider the present formula which is a modified formula after the submission of the Pay Commission report.

The Third Pay Commission submitted its report and the Government very kindly agreed to that. A dialogue between the Government and the staff representatives continued for a considerably long time after which this modified D.A. formula was approved by the Government and implemented. Now the Finance Secretary or Government, I must say, want us to revert back to the Pay Commission formula which according to us was extremely reactionary.

What is the difference between the Pay Commission's D.A. formula and the modified formula? The Pay Commission recommended there should be

an average rise of 10 points and after negotiations, Government agreed on 8 points. The Pay Commission recommended that for the lowest category of employees drawing salary upto Rs. 300 p.m. there should be 95 per cent neutralisation, but as per modified formula they should be given 100 per cent neutralisation because they are the lowest in the society and in their case the line between hunger and anger is becoming thinner day by day. We accepted that.

So far as periodicity is concerned, whenever price rises Government should automatically declare slab of dearness allowance. Now, Government wants us to consider that this should be linked up with the annual budget and only once a year D.A. should be revised. This is again against the formula which Government had accepted after modification.

The most objectionable formula is the quantum of dearness allowance. The modified formula at present is that 4 per cent in the case of Class IV and 3 per cent in the case of Class III should be given. Now they want us to accept a change in that. They want us to accept 3 per cent and 2½ per cent respectively. They have quoted that this has been done by the Maharashtra Government. Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee is here. I wish Shri Subramaniam to be here It is told that the prices are coming down. Day in and day out Government through All India Radio, Television and through the news paper say that the prices are coming down. Figures and statistics are given to show that the prices of all commodities have come down. It is true that prices of certain commodities have come down beyond expectation, for example mustard oil, dalda, postman oil and some other commodities. But again the prices are rising. So, if the Government's statement is correct that the prices are coming down, what is their fear? There will be no occasion for future dearness allowance. Why should they ask us to change the formula. IUTC, HMS or Indian National Trade Union Congress may readily agree to deliberalise the formula, why should we accept that? After struggle, after negotiations, we got Pay Commission's formula, which according to us was re-actionary, modified to the interests of the employees. Now Government, because they failed miserably to hold the price line, want us to change the formula.

The Pay Commission has said if the price index goes beyond 272, then either the same formula should continue or revision should take place. If any pay revision takes place, I am all for it; but that has been ruled out. I want the Government to consider this. What is their objection now? For 3½ or 4 crores, they are going to deprive 30 lakhs of employees of their legitimate dues, of five instalments of DA. I would not say more about it. There was a meeting which was to have taken place last week. Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee is here. I would request him to consult his senior colleague and declare their final decision in this House. Whatever I say, will not come in newspapers., whatever he says will be broadcast over AIR and will come in newspapers. Let their final decision be announced. Do not tire the patience of Government employees. They have pledged their unconditional support to Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her economic policies which she has announced. I don't make it a condition saying, unless you pay this they will not improve in their work. That is not the thing. They have already done it in 1962, 1965 and in 1975 and even today they are working hard. Reactionary forces could not grab the central government employees. J. P. tried his best; in the Boat Club meeting he said something, but they have not been accepted by the Central Government employees. They have stood against reaction. I request Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee to announce in the House whether they are going to have a meeting this week, and we are prepared to discuss; let him announce the mode of payment whether it can be in cash or in some other form we can discuss. I do not know why

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

in the case of Central Government employees alone they are thinking so much in regard to payment of D.A. whereas in the case of employees of public undertakings they have been paid. Why should this question of 'Inflation' be brought in only in the case of Central Government employees but not so in the case of employees of public sector undertakings? I do not understand this. I request him not to disappoint, not to frustrate the feelings of Central Government employees. The Finance Minister was extremely sympathetic during the meeting. Even Sardar Swaran Singh assured us that we would take a decision soon. Let the Minister rise above the bureaucrats and give a decision immediately. We are prepared to accept any formula that is mutually agreed upon. If you take any decision on the basis of emergency it would not be good and the people will not take it lying down. I am not threatening, but I wish respectfully to point out that a time has come for you to take a final decision, formula for the payment of DA, the mode of payment etc. We are prepared to discuss and arrive at a reasonable solution.

I come to my second point. This is regarding agricultural prices. Prices of wheat; rice and other coarse grains have come down in some of the States. What about sugar? From Rs. 5 it came down to Rs. 4/50 or Rs. 4/20. But suddenly the prices are going up. I am not talking of the statistics. I go to bazar myself and purchase things.

But the price has not come down to that extent when here is more production of sugar—here is a record production of sugar (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): The official price of sugar is Rs. 142 per bag which includes Central Excise tax

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Unfortunately, we purchase sugar only in kilos! I say that there should be a discussion in this House whether the price of sugar has actually gone down or is it as a result of fear of using MISA that the price of sugar has come down. I say that the price of sugar has come down as a result of certain measures taken by the Government.

I would like to take this apportunity of informing you as to how the multinational corporations are sabotaging the production. You know the price of dalda—a four kilo tin of Dalda—came down from Rs. 5 to Rs. 42. We are extremely happy to learn this. I have been told by our Federation that the Dalda factory at Ghaziabad owned by the Hindustan Levers has stopped the production of dalda completely just to raise the price of it. I want to know if this is true or not. How is it that in spite of the Prime Minister's statement, instead of maximising the production they have stopped producing it? I want to know whether they can be put behind the bar for this? I am sure, when Shri Shinde makes a statement, he will tell us something as far as Hindustan Lever is concerned whether it is a fact that their factory at Ghaziabad has reduced production instead of producing more.

How is it that even after decontrol, they are not utilising the full production capacity in their Ghaziabad factory? In their Ghaziabad factory alone where the capacity is about 450 tons per week, they were producing only 200 tons per week. After the price has fallen, they are producing only 100 tons a week. I mention this with full authority. The capacity was 450 tons per week before emergency and they are manufacturing only 200 tonse per week after the emergency. In fact, after the emergency the production should have shot up and after hearing the statement of the Prime Minister and the T.V. interview with All India Radio, why they have decided to reduce the production to 200 tons per week. The Government is anxious to see that the manufacturer utilises the full capacity of the factory. The Hindustan Lever at Ghaziabad

should be prosecuted either under D.I.R. or under MISA. If they are not prosecuted, in that case, I shall be constrained to believe that the MISA and the DIR are meant for the small shopkeepers and not for the manufacturers like the multi-national corporation. I have also written letters to the Minister. Why should they not cut down the expenditure when Hindustan Lever is spending Rs. 20 lakhs a year; on their personnel conference Rs. 10 lakhs a year; on the PRO's conference Rs 60 lakhs a year; for litigation Rs. 30 lakhs a year; for their study tours Rs. 5 lakhs a year and for their guest houses Rs. 4 lakhs a year.

I have written a letter to say that there is no control as far as the multinational corporation is concerned—whether it be Hindustan Lever or Philips or any other company. I would request the hon. Minister, Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee to kindly take note of that and I want a reply either from the Food Minister or from Shri Mukherjee whosoever can reply to this

My last point is on Demand No. 59 —National Textile Corporation. We were extremely happy when 103 sick textile mills were taken over by Government. You might remember that my hon. friend, Dr. Ranen Sen, Shrimati Parvati Krishnan and others made an appeal to the Government that they should take over the textile industry as a whole. It is no use taking over the sick textile mills only. Somehow or other these textile mills have been converted into junks. The money taken from the financial institutions was not used for the purpose of modernisation of textile mills. For want of machinery for modernisation of textile mills, many of them are still in a fix. I do not know whether this Rs. 2.3 crores which has been sought for in the Supplementary Grants will be sufficient.

Taking advantage of this Demand, I would like to mention about two mills, namely, Muir Mill and Victoria Mill which have been taken over by the National Textile Corporation. These two mills at the time of their being taken over were running at a profit but due to the mismanagement of the General Managers of these two mills they have started running at a loss. You will be surprised to know that the General Manager of the Muir Mill, Mr. Narang declared a massive lay-off of the workers on the 27th June whereas the Emergency was declared on the 26th June. This has happened because of the in-efficiency of the General Manager. The General Manager knew there was a crack in the roof of a spinning department and suddenly he realised that the workers cannot work safely under that roof. I request for an investigation into the whole matter. I am happy to say that Mr Pai and Mr Maurya have assured that a team will be sent there to investigate the whole thing. Sir, if it is found that these two mills are running at a loss because of certain financial conditions and not due to mis-management, I am prepared to resign. I know the workers who work in these mills. Mr. Singhania was running this mill at a profit. I request for a proper investigation in the working of these mills.

Now, I come to another point I would request the hon. Ministers, Shri Pai, Prof Chattopadhyaya and Shri Maurya to take over another two cotton mills, namely, Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mill and Etharton West Mill. The Chief Minister of U.P. took a decision that these two mills will be taken over He made an announcement to this effect on the 7th June in Kanpur. After he made the announcement I approached the Centre for taking over under National Textile Corporation the Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mill. The Centre agreed to it on the basis of an investigation report Sir, Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mill is headed by Shri Ram Rattan Gupta, one of the most famous men of India for non-payment of Government revenue. Rs. 31 lakhs were due from him on account of tax payment. He got

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

this amount written off through Dr. Reddy, Governor of U.P. Thanks to Mr. Ganesh when he was in the Finance Ministry he got the case re-opened but I am sure this money cannot be realised from Mr. Gupta. Now, he wants to run this mill again. For the last eight to nine months 8,000 workers belonging to Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mill are just rotting on the streets. When a decision has been taken both by the Centre and the State. I want to know why nationalisation does not take place of this mill. Now, I am told, it is being said that Rs. 3 crores are needed for taking over this mill. If more delay takes place Mr. Ram Rattan Gupta is going to sell off both moveable and immovable property belonging to this mill. I know his assets are more than the liabilities. The people of Kanpur are extremely sore that for the last 8 to 9 months they are starving on the streets. When I go to Kanpur and ask the workers to support Mrs. Gandhi's policies then they ask me a question. Whether we should remain starving when she has assured that workers will be given their due share in the mills.

With these words I accept this amount although a provision should have been made for nationalisation

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और आसाम भयंकर बाढ़ से ग्रसित है। हम ईस्टर्न यू० पी०, बलिया, से आते हैं। वहां घाघरा की बाढ़ से करीब 150 गांव बर्बाद हो चुके हैं। जब घाघरा का पानी घटा, तो गंगा का पानी बढ़ा। वहां एक नाव के डूबने से कुछ खेतिहर मजदूर मर गये। उन की संख्या के बारे में विवाद है। कुछ अखबारों मे उन की संख्या 200 बताई जाती गई है। कभी कहा जाता है कि उन की संख्या 100 है और कभी कहा जाता है कि लगभग 40, 50 लोग मर गये हैं। उन की संख्या के बारे मे निश्चित रूप से नहीं कहा जा सकता है, लेकिन यह तथ्य कि नाव के डूबने से लोग मरे हैं।

यह घटना पहली बार नहीं हुई है। प्रत्येक वर्ष नाव उलटने की दुर्घटनायें होती है और लोग मरते हैं। मेरे कांस्टीच्यूएन्सी में गंगा और घाघरा बड़ी नदियां हैं। बिहार के करीब पचास, साठ गांव यू० पी० में आ गये हैं। उस क्षेत्र में आने–जाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। जल–परिवहन की कोई सुविधा नहीं है और यातायात के कोई अन्य साधन भी नहीं हैं। फेरी–घाटों की आमदनी डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड को होती है। इस लिए बाढ़ से पहले उसके अधिकारियो को जा कर चैक करना चाहिए कि नावें चलने लायक हैं या नहीं। वहां पुरानी नावे चलती है, जो प्राय: टूट कर डूब जाती हैं। फेरी–घाट के अधिकारियों और स्टेट पुलिस के अधिकारियो को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है और प्रति वर्ष इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनायें होती है। मैं हर वर्ष इस तरफ ध्यान दिलाता हूं, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नही हो पाया है। ये दुर्घटनायें डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड और स्टेट पुलिस की लापरवाही के कारण होती हैं।

गंगा और घाघरा के बीच मे जो गाव पड़ते हैं, बाढ़ के कारण वहा दो तीन महीने के लिए मनी–आर्डर चिटिठयों का वितरण बन्द हो जाता है। हमारे यहां से बहुत से लोग रोजी-रोटी के लिए बाहर गये हुये हैं। वे बाहर से कमा कर जो कुछ भेजते हैं, उससे हमारे क्षेत्र का काम चलता है। अगर प्रदेश सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नही कर सकती है, तो संचार मंत्रालय को मैकेनाइज्ड बोट्स और मोटर लांचिज का इन्तजाम करना चाहिए, जो बाढ के दिनों में मनी–आर्डर बांटने का काम करे और ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं के समय सहायता पहुंचाये। लेकिन अभी तक हमारे इस सुझाव को कार्यान्वित नही किया जा सका है।

मैं मानता हूं कि आज हम एक आर्थिक संकट में से गुजर रहे है, लेकिन जब ऐसी दुर्घटनायें बराबर होती रहती हैं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में एक क्रमबद्ध योजना बनानी चाहिए।

जिन सरकारी विभागों अथवा संगठनों के पास मैकेनाइज्ड बोट्स या मोटर लांचिज हैं, वे बाढ़ के दिनों में उन्हें उपलब्ध कर दें। इस के अतिरिक्त डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड को जहाज वगैरह खरीदने के लिए मजबूर किया जाये। राज्य सरकार तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार की फिनांशल इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज से इस योजना को फिनांस किया जाये। अगर सरकार स्वयं यह काम नहीं कर सकती है, तो प्रदेश सरकार की लोकल सस्थाओं को यह काम करने के लिए कहा जाये।

सरकार की ओर से गाड़ी और हवाई जहाज में मरने वालों के परिवारों को कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जाता है, लेकिन नाव मे डूबने वालों के परिवारों के लिए कम्पेन्सेशन देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। अगर ये नावें चलनी है तो उनमें यात्रा करने वाले लोगों का इनशोरेंस करना चाहिए, ताकि कोई दुर्घटना होने पर उनके परिवारो को कुछ राहत दी जा सके। नावो का भी बीमा किया जाय।

फ्लड रिलीफ पर जो पैसा खर्च किया जाता है, उस का बहुत बडा हिस्सा सरकारी अफसरो तथा कर्मचारियों की पाकेट मे चला जाता है। वहां अगर कुछ मैकेनाइज्ड बोट्स की व्यवस्था कर दी जाये, तो प्रति वर्ष होने वाली इन दुर्घटनाओं की रोक थाम हो सकेगी। लेकिन सरकार यह नहीं कर पाती है। वह प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों से उत्पन्न होने वाली समस्याओ का समाधान नही कर पाती है। यह केवल हमारे एरिया का सवाल नही है, बल्कि देश भर मे बाढ की समस्या है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारे बडे बडे कुशल इजीनियर एक प्राजेक्ट बनायें। उस में जो पैसा खर्च होगा उसका इंतजाम बाद में किया जा सकता है। लेकिन यह भी नही हो पाता। हमारे यहां चक्की चंदियारा मे घाघरा रास्ता बदलने जा रही है। अगर वहां से रास्ता बदल कर गंगा में गिर जायगी तो पूरा जिला बरबाद हो जायगा और एक राष्ट्रीय क्षति होगी। हमारे इतने बड बड इंजीनियर और वैज्ञानिक बठे हुए हैं, लेकिन उनके पास इस का भी कोई उपाय नही है। वे इसके लिए कोई उपाय सोच नहीं पाए हैं। बड़े बड़े वैज्ञानिक हैं, रिसर्च करने के लिए बडे बड़े सेंटर्स हैं लेकिन यह काम नहीं हो पा रहा है। पैसे का सवाल बाद में आता है। वह वर्ल्ड बैंक से या और कहीं से आ सकता है। लेकिन पहले उसके लिए कोई उपाय सोच कर निकालना चाहिए। भारत सरकार के जो मंत्री यहां इस समय बैठे हुये हैं उन का ध्यान मैं इस तरफ दिलाना चाहत हूं और उनसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि ये चीजें जो प्रदेश सरकार के वश की नही हैं इनमें जो टैकनिकल सहायता करने की बात है वह टैकनिकल सहायता देकर उन का प्रोजेक्ट बनवाएं और उसके लिए कोई रास्ता निकाले क्योंकि यह हमारी एक बड़ी भयंकर समस्या है।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, I have considered your Cut Motions and have taken them as read and moved. But I am not calling you now to speak on that.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in respect of to.e gn trade and export production be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nationalise foreign trade (1)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in respect of foreign trade and export production be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check over-invoicing and under-invoicing (2)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in respect of foreign trade and export production be

[Failure in finding a solution of the problems of the weavers (3)].

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in respect of foreign trade and export production be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide special assistance to the weavers (4)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in respect of foreign trade and export production be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply yarn at cheap rates to the weavers (5)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in respect of foreign trade and export production be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop the irregularities in the distribution of yarn to the weavers (6)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in respect of foreign trade and export production be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check black-marketing in yarn (7)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in respect of foreign trade and export production be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to end unemployment among the weavers (8)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in respect of foreign trade and export production be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to purchase yarn lying with the weavers (9)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,00,000 in respect of coal and lignite be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the price of soft coke (10)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,00,000 in respect of coal and lignite be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take over coal mines operating illegally (11)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,00,000 in respect of coal and lignite be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nationalise private coal mines in Santhal Pargana, Hazaribagh and other districts (12)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,00,000 in respect of coal and lignite be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of coal mines authorities to check murders and goondaism in coal mines (13)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,00,000 in respect of coal and lignite be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transport coal by trains instead of trucks so as to reduce the price of soft coke (14)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,00,000 in respect of coal and lignite be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to associate workers and their representatives in the management of coal mines in order to increase coal production and to segregate elements responsible for sabotage (15)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,00,000 in respect of coal and lignite be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to form Joint Committees of AITUC, INTUC and Hind Mazdoor Sabha to ensure smooth functioning of mines (16)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,71,10,000 in respect of industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nationalise all cotton mills (17)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,71,10,000 in respect of industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Wrong and anti-people policy of increasing the prices of controlled cloth (18)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,45,00,000 in respect of Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up a petro-chemical factory in Barauni (19)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,00,00,000 in respect of fertilizer and chemicals industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise all private pharmaceutical companies (20)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,00,00,000 in respect of fertilizer and chemicals industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the prices of essential drugs 21)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,00,00,000 in respect of fertilizer and chemicals industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove the shortage of medicines meant for the cure of black fever (22)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,00,00,000 in respect of fertilizer and chemicals industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check remittances of profits by foreign drug companies (23)].

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak on Demands 12 and 59. Sir, Demand No. 12 relates to the clearance of handloom stocks which are accumulated in the various States. This is a perpetual and perennial problem which exists now and the Government is not doing anything to protect the handloom weavers and ensure the clearance of this stock particularly neglected is the co-operative sector in the handlooms. For instance, I have already brought to the notice of the Minister the fact that the Handloom Export Corporation continuously buys stocks for export from the various big private master weavers and other big handloom magnates. But when the co-operative societies—after they had been formed—approached the Handloom Export Corporation, their plea fell on deaf ears. They are now having large quantities of stocks with them. The Government keeps on talking as to how it is in favour of the co-operative sector. But it is again the vested interests who are getting more and more favours in this country and yet the co-operative sector is continuously being neglected and if an analysis is made of the accumulated stock, particularly in my State—Tamil Nadu —you will find that the accumulated stock with the small co-operative companies that exist is far greater than that which exists with the other handloom units that are in our State. Therefore, I would appeal to the Mi-

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

nister that in clearing the handloom stocks, particular priorities and preferences should be given to the co-operative sector because it is only by so doing that you will be able also to check mal-practices that are there in the yarn market, in the cotton market and in other ancillary market in our country.

Secondly, Sir, Demand No. 59 is about the National Textile Corporation. Now, on the National Textile Corporation, my colleague Mr. Banerjee has already made certain comments and I am in full agreement with him. I have already brought to the notice of the Minister the fact that in this period of emergency when the people of this country are being called upon to help implement the 20-point economic programme that has been announced by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government at this time, we find that in the Textile Industry, one after the other, each unit is resorting to lay off. Is this the way that the production is going to be increased? Is this the way that the productivity is going to be increased? Is this the way that the employment potential is also going to be increased? Far from increasing the employment potential, you are going to add on to the big unweildy army of unemployed that is already existing in our country. Take for instance, the Kaveri Mills, Pudukkotai. I have already drawn the attention of the Minister. He has been good enough to take up that issue. But the matter brooks no delay. You may turn round and ask me: Has this matter been examined, is there a report from a Committee, are you still going through the ageold, defunct and totally fozzilised procedures?

Why then talk of emergency? Surely emergency really denotes that we are all working with a sense of urgency in order to meet those problems that are there before our industry and before our people. Therefore, you should be in a position to cut across procedures that take you to a court of law because we have seen how the courts of law in this country have been more often than not interpreting law rather than rendering justice and it is for justice that the workers have come to you. They are interested in seeing that the mill is kept open, that production continues, that targets of cloth production are achieved. How can they do that when there is mismanagement in the mill when the management is playing ducks and drakes with the finances of the mill in this way leading to a lay off and closure. Similarly there are the Madurai mills in Vikramasingapuram in Tamilnadu where again there is a lay off. Gwalior Rayons have declared a lay off. It is very significant the same Birla who is there behind the Hindustan Times and who headed a deputation to the Prime Minister declaring all support in this period of emergency for implementation of the economic programme has also declared a lay off and there are thousands of workers in Calicut who are out of job. Therefore, I should request the Ministry and the Minister who is a dynamic, young and sprightly figure to move with the dynamism of the youth that is there with him and see that the textile industry is nationalised and taken over by the Government, by the people, completely so that the textile magnates who have earned super profits for all the years, for nearly a century are now brought under control and the textile industry plays the role that it is called upon to play in our national economy.

One of the items coming under Demand No. 71 is IDPL. I am sure the hon. Minister will agree with me that after the hon. Minister intervened and the friction that existed in the factory had been overcome and certain understanding was built between the management and the workers, production has improved and conditions were

much better. Still there are some points that have to be looked into the IDPL is a commercial undertaking of the public sector. The industrial workers here are paid according to the Pay Commission's recommendations. It is not industrial wage that they are paid. Most of the workers are technicians and many of them are B.Sc., M.Sc., and graduates and they are working in the public sector industry because they are public sector minded. Should they go to the private sector. That is one of the highest paid industries in the country. There is no rationale in the wage structure in the drug industry. The workers are treated in such a manner that gradually they are getting more and more demoralised. Not that they are asking for the sky or enormously high wages. Their demand is, firstly, in regard to bonus; give us what is our due in relation to what we have produced for the IDPL, for the country. At the same time they also ask for rationalisation of their wage structure because after all the Third Pay Commission was not seized of the various problems of the IDPL. They had no conception of what are the various technicalities of the industry as it is run. Yet just because they happened to be a public sector industry, they are treated in this absolutely charlatan manner because there are certain officials who are sitting there in this industry who could not care less whether the workers' demands are really satisfied or not. That is why here we require a real attitude of humaneness towards the workers to sit down and sort out this problem. It has been pending for many years and I would urge on the Minister to take this matter up as early as possible. I do not know that he has summoned a meeting, he has set the ball rolling but I am taking this opportunity of impressing upon him that the matter should be dealt with in as speedier a manner as possible. For instance, we see on page 25 that one of the reasons why money is being asked for is that the IDPL is facing shortage of funds due to accumulation of heavy inventories of finished goods and raw materials. Then I would like to draw your attention to the Hathi Committee report which has made certain recommendations in regard to the drug industry. Why are you having this heavy accumulation of finished goods and raw materials? Who are not picking up those raw materials? Firstly, you have said that the IDPL is not working in full capacity the workers are not co-operating and there is labour unrest there. Now, we are told that after some of the issues between the workers and the management are setled, production is going up, productivity is going up and the installed capacity utilisation is much better. Now, we know very well that the private sector and the vested interests in our country are constantly attacking the public sector saying that 'you have these gigantic public sector units where you have invested a huge money where the productivity is low and utilisation of installed capacity also is below par.' Now, when this utilisation is going up, you talk also of accumulated finished goods, accumulated raw materials. Why is this illogicality coming in? Personally I would like to put before the Minister that just saying these things and doing these things in piecemeal is not good. The Hathi Committee recommendations have to be examined very speedily and action taken on the basis of those recommendations because what is the spirit of those recommendations? The spirit is to see that the drug industry in our country is protected against the manipulation and the mal-practices indulged in by the big multi-national corporation of the drug industry throughout the world. We know what these malpractices are. It is not only that our country indulges in such malpractices but even in the United Nation's Enquiry Report this matter has been brought up and they have pointed out that the same multi-national corporation as making a tremendous profit by inflating the price and by making profits out of the needs of the common people and of the country. Today the

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

prices of drugs are still very high. Not only the prices of drugs are very high, but you find that there is a lot of black-marketing is going on in drugs also, because of the artificial shortages created by this multi-national corporation operating in our country. Therefore if the IDPL is to come up, it has got to come up as a decisive and determining unit in the drug industry in this country, a unit through which we will be able to defend our drug industry, our indigenous drug industry and at the same time take effective action against the multi-national corporation who are operating in this country. With these words, I support the grant of amount that is being considered but with the reservation that I hope in voting these amounts to Government, we will have to see that the changed attitude is in action and is practised by the various Ministries concerned which will reflect the emergency and reflect the urgency of the 20-point programme which we have to implement in the shortest possible time.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at this first batch of Supplementary Demands for grants for the current year involves an additional expenditure of Rs. 235.76 crores spreading over 10 Demands, mainly to recoup the loss in the public sector undertakings and loans and advances made to the States to meet the situation arising out of rise in prices of fertilisers, pesticides, coal and steel investment in agriculture, irrigation etc.

Sir, in Demand No: 2, it is said:

> "Due to higher targets of consumpton of fertiliser fixed for the year and increase in the prices of fertilisers and pesticides and consequent on heavy demand of fresh loans from the State Governments for agricultural operations, this amount is sought for."

Similarly, again, I draw your attention to Demand No: 71 at page 24 where the Minister says: "The 1975-76 Budget included Rs. 190.69 crores . . . However, in a subsequent review, it has been estimated that the additional budgetary support would be required by the Corporation for meeting commitments on Korba Project (Rs. 5 crores) and for financing other schemes." Sir, I have no complaint in getting the Government commitments honoured. Rather, I welcome it. But I would like to point out that the Minister should also equally honour the commitments which have been made to other States. In this connection, I would like to point out that the Government has agreed in principle to establish a fertiliser plant at Paradip in the State of Orissa, but as yet no plan or programme has been drawn up. May I ask the Hon'ble Minister whether it is not a commitment of the State of Orissa ? If it is so, when are you going to implement it ? The hon. Minister is here. I would like to know from him the future plans and programmes for the project. While it is my sacred duty to support Government's efforts in increasing production, specially at this hour when the Nation is passing through a crises, I caution the Government to be careful not to make mistakes because it might cost the exchequer dearly.

12.00 hrs.

So far as the increase in prices of fertilisers and pesticides are concerned, I would like to draw the attention of the House as well as of the Minister to the recent news report which appeared in the Times of India of 22nd May, 1975. Here in the editorial under the caption 'Fertiliser Muddle' it is stated:

> "The Union Government's fertiliser policy is in a mess."

It is further stated:

> "The reason is that the Government has been recklessly spending foreign exchange to buy huge

quantities of fertilisers overseas regardless of the high prices prevailing in the international markets."

Similarly, in the latter portion of the tutorial, it says:

"The fact that clearly 4 lakh tonnes of urea was purchased not long ago at the price of 280 dollars a tonne just before the international price fall to 280 dollars per tonne has only lent credence to such charges. The least that the Government can do in the circumstances is promptly to order an enquiry into this deal and quickly publish its findings."

So, I would urge upon the Government to go into all the details to see whether this is a fact or not. If this is a fact, they should punish the persons responsible for this loss to the country.

In Demand No. 40 at page 10 it is said:

"With a view to ensuring adequate capacity in important projects in the core sector of irrigation and power, a provision of Rs. 100 crores was included in the Budget for 1975-76 and subsequently in these current Supplementary Demands another additional amount of Rs. 75 crores may be required to fulfilled the requirements."

I have no complaint against these Demands but I would like to press upon the Government that they should implement the projects which have been pending for a long time Instead of helping the country, it only harms the nation and the people.

In this regard I would like to draw attention to the Anandpur Barrage Project in Orissa. This is a spill-over from the Fourth Plan. Till now a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs has been spent on it, but a final site for the project has yet to be decided. We are told that the CWPC has gone into the project and suggested a suitable site which is both financially and technically feasible, but it has been learnt recently that this project is going to be dropped from the development plans of the State. If it is a fact that this project is not financially and technically feasible, then why has this amount been spent so far and so much precious time lost and who is responsible for all this?

Ever since my election to this august House, I have been drawing attention to this project, but no effective measure has yet been taken to finalise it. At least the people of the area should be told whether you are going to drop it or implement it.

At the same time, I demand any enquiry into the happenings in regard to this project and punishment of the persons responsible for the bungling so that the people may know that the delinquent are punished for their misdeeds.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । लेकिन इससे पहले कि मैं अनुपूरक मांगों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहूं, मैं आज देश की स्थिति के बारे में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूं । मैं बिहार से आता हूं जो बदकिस्मती से तथाकथित सम्पूर्ण क्रांति की जन्मभूमि रहा है । बिहार हर दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़ा प्रदेश है और पिछड़े प्रदेशों में इस का अग्रगण्य स्थान है, चाहे प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी की बात हो, शिक्षा की बात हो या भ्रष्टाचार की बात हो । इस का कारण है –1967 के बाद बिहार में एक संविद की सरकार बनी, जो टिक नहीं हो सकी । चूंकि यह सरकार अस्थायी थी, इस लिए इन्होंने कुछ गैर–जिम्मेदाराना काम भी किये, जिस का फल आगे की सरकार और अन्ततोगत्वा बिहार की जनता को भुगतना पड़ा–उदाहरण के लिए एक-दो बातें बतलाना चाहता हूं । आप जानते हैं– महामाया प्रसाद सिंह की सरकार

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

आई, जिसने कहा—विद्यार्थी जिगर के टुकड़े हैं। उसके बाद देखने को मिला है कि वास्तव में अनुशासनहीनता की शुरुआत उसी समय से शुरू होती है। सिटी बसेज पर विद्यार्थियों का चढ़ते हुये देखा गया। उसके बाद कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी की सरकार आई—जिन्होंने कहा—अंग्रेजी में फेल मायने भी पास और इस का असर यह हुआ कि वहां बेरोजगारी बेइन्तिहा बढ़ी। केन्द्रीय नौकरियों में हम जानते हैं कि रिक्रूटमेंट का माध्यम अंग्रेजी है, इसलिए हमारे लोग उसमें कम्पीट नहीं कर सके और बेरोजगारी बढ़ने लगी। उसके बाद लोकनायक जी आते हैं जिन्होंने विद्यार्थियों को स्कूल और कालिज छोड़ देने को कहा। जयप्रकाश जी के नेतृत्व में वास्तव में अहिंसा के नाम पर हिंसक क्रांति चलाई गई, पार्टियों से अलग रहने के नाम पर प्रतिक्रियावादी और उग्रवामपंथ वाली राजनीति शुरू की गई, भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ आन्दोलन के नाम पर भ्रष्टाचार का आलम फैलाया गया, जिससे सामान्य जनजीवन त्रस्त हो गया अस्तव्यस्त हो गया। जुल्म इस प्रकार बढ़ गया कि लोगों के जानो-माल की रक्षा भी मुश्किल हो गई। जनतन्त्र के नाम पर जनतन्त्र की हत्या हुई, चुने हुए विधायकों को जबरन इस्तीफा देने को बाध्य किया गया, इस्तीफा न देने वालों को तरह-तरह की यातनायें दी गई, बेइज्जत किया गया। फलस्वरूप बिहार की सरकार को कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए पैसा पानी की तरह से बहाना पड़ा। इन सभी कारणों से बिहार सरकार का ओवर-ड्राफ्ट एक अरब रुपये के करीब हो गया। अब स्थिति यह आ गई है कि यदि वास्तव में इस सन्दर्भ में बिहार सरकार की मदद नहीं की जायगी और योजना के पैसे में से उस पैसे को काटा गया तो शायद बिहार सरकार काम कर भी पायेगी—इस में मुझे सन्देह है। इस लिये मैं आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि इस सन्दर्भ में विचार किया जाय और बिहार सरकार की इस मौके पर मदद की जाय।

अध्यक्ष जी, संसद में जो आये-दिन बातें हुई—गत सेशन में या उससे पहले सेशन में—आपने उसमें देखा कि किस तरह से संसद का मखोल उड़ाया गया तथा इसका उपयोग केवल चरित्र हनन के लिए किया गया। घृणा और नफरत का वातावरण किस प्रकार फैलाया गया कि उस के फलस्वरूप हमारे प्रिय नेता श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की हत्या हुई। यह बात भी कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश पर कातिलाना हमला किया गया, दफतरों और कारखानों में कोई काम नहीं हो रहा था, रातदिन राजनीति की बातें ही होती रहती थीं। विरोधी दलों के लोग मजदूरों को भड़का रहे थे। इतना ही नहीं उन्होंने सेना और पुलिस को भी भड़काया। ये प्रतिक्रियावादी तत्व इस तोड़फोड़ के द्वारा कुछ दिनों के अन्दर ही, बल्कि एक स्टिपुलेटेड समय के अन्दर, सत्ता को नाजायज तरीके से हथियाना चाहते थे। इसी समय में प्रधान मन्त्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने आपात स्थिति की घोषणा की जिस से चन्द बातें साफ हुई। पहली तो यह कि श्री जयप्रकाश और मोरारजी को यह झूठा भ्रम था कि उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करने से देश में सिविल वार हो जायेगी। उन का यह भ्रम गलत नहीं निकला। दूसरे यह कि आनन्द मार्ग द्वारा किस प्रकार के देशव्यापी आन्दोलन की तैयारी थी यह भी सामने बात आयी। उसके कार्यालयों से अस्त्र-शस्त्र तथा कागजों को देखने से पता चलता है कि इन की साठ-गाठ विदेशी ताकतों से थी और वह ताकतें हमारी नीतियों को पसन्द नहीं करतीं थीं .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप विषय पर बोलिये।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूं। मैं पृष्ठभूमि बता रहा था कि आपात स्थिति लाने का क्या कारण था। इस आपात स्थिति से यह स्पष्ट हो गया कि भारत में गुंडों का राज्य नहीं चलेगा जिन्होंने सामान्य जन-जीवन अस्तव्यस्त कर रखा था।

लोगों ने आपात स्थिति का स्वागत किया। आपात स्थिति की घोषणा के कुछ दिन बाद ही .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे एक बात बताइये कि आप किस तरफ आ रहे हैं।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मैं आर्थिक कार्यक्रम पर आता हूं। उसके बाद ही आप ने देखा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने एक जुलाई को आर्थिक कार्यक्रम देश के सामने रखा, मैं उस की डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि आज वास्तव में यह समस्या है कि इस को किस तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाय। इस संदर्भ में मैं एक, दो बातें सुझाव के रूप में कहना चाहता हूं। सबसे पहले तो मुझे यह कहना है कि इस कार्यक्रम को इम्प्लीमेंट करने का तन्त्र वही पुराना तन्त्र है जो अभी तक था, और हम सभी जानते हैं कि यह तन्त्र किस तरह हमारे कार्यक्रम की मुखालिफत करता रहा है। यह कतई नहीं चाहता कि इस कार्यक्रम को लागू किया जाय। इसमें खासकर आर० एस० एस० और आनन्द मार्ग के जो लोग हैं उन को निकाल बाहर किया जाय। दूसरी बात यह है कि चुने हुये प्रतिनिधियों को इस कार्यक्रम में इनवाल्व किया जाया। तीसरे यह कि ओवर टाइम को खत्म करना होगा। आचार्य विनोबा जी ने ठीक कहा था कि यह आपात स्थिति अनुशासन का पर्व है।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं बिहार के उस भाग से आता हूं जहां कोसी नदी के पानी का सदुपयोग सिंचाई के लिए किया जाना चाहिए। सहरसा, पूरनिया और दरभंगा क्षेत्र कोसी कमान्ड एरिया के अन्तर्गत आते हैं .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यादव जी, बात सुनिये। आप अगर अकेले बोलने वाले हों तो मैं चुप रहूं। दूसरों ने भी ऐसे ही बोलना शुरू कर दिया तो उनको कैसे रोकूंगा? वह कहेंगे कि मैं ने यादव जी को क्यों नहीं रोका।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मैं एग्रीकल्चर की मांग पर आ रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्पेसिफिक ग्रान्टस हैं फर्टिलाइजर, पब्लिक ऐंटरप्राइजेज, और लोन्स के बारे में आप इन पर ही बोलिये।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूं।

मैं कह रहा था कि मैं उस इलाके से आता हूं जो कोसी के कमान्ड एरिया में है। लेकिन वास्तव में वहां की जमीन की सिंचाई कोसी के पानी से नहीं होती। कहने के लिए कागज पर वह क्षेत्र कोसी कमान्ड एरिया में है, वहां के लोग पैसा भी देते हैं, लेकिन उन की जमीन की सिंचाई नहीं होती। खुशकिस्मती है कि उस क्षेत्र में 8, 10 फीट पर पानी मिलता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो सिंचाई के लिए सरकारी ट्यूबवेल लगाये जा रहे हैं वह काफी इफेक्टिव हो रहे हैं। उनसे लोगों को लाभ हो रहा है। ट्यूबवैल ज्यादा से ज्यादा लगाये जायें ताकि उन का उपयोग हो सके। इस क्रम में 30 करोड़ रू० अनुदान की इसमें मांग की गई है ऋण के रूप में। कृषि कार्यक्रम के लिए 30 करोड़ की राशि कोई बहुत नहीं कही जा सकती। बदलते हुये हालात को देखते हुये कृषि उत्पादन पर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। हमें देखना होगा कि वास्तव में इसका सदुपयोग होता है कि नहीं।

हम उस इलाके से आते हैं जहां कैशक्राप जूट है। पर इससे लोगों को फायदा नहीं होता क्योंकि जितनी उन की पूंजी इसके उत्पादन में लगती है उसके हिसाब से उन को दाम नहीं मिलते। सरकार ने इस दिशा में कुछ कदम उठाये हैं, जे० सी० आई० के परचेज सेन्टर्स खोले गये हैं। लेकिन वास्तव में जो जूट ग्रोअर्स हैं उनसे सीधे जूट न खरीद कर कौरपोरेशन वाले उन्हीं मारवाड़ियों से लेते हैं जो काश्तकारों से कम दाम पर जूट खरीद कर जूट कोरपोरेशन को बेच देते हैं। यदि आप

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

वास्तव में किसानों को फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं तो जूट कोरपोरेशन मोनोपली परचेज करे। जो भी दाम निर्धारित कर रखे हैं, जो किसानों की लागत आती है, उसके आधार पर सारा का सारा जूट कोरपोरेशन किसानों से खरीद ले जिससे उन को फायदा हो और लोग इस कैश क्राप को और अधिक पैदा करें।

इन्हीं चन्द बातों के साथ मैं इन अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपने कुछ कटौत के प्रस्तावों के सिलसिले में दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूं। पहिली बात कोयले के दामों के बारे में है। यह ठीक है कि सरकार ने जलावन के कोयले के दामों में वृद्धि नहीं की जिसके लिये सरकार बधायी की पात्र है। इसकी कीमत और कम करने की आवश्यकता है ताकि आम जनता को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फ़ायदा हो सके। अब यह कीमत कैसे कम हो सकती है? इसके बारे में आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस के वाइस प्रेसीडेंट और बिहार ट्रेड यूनियन के प्रेसीडेंट, हमारे साथी, श्री चतुरानन मिश्र, एम० एल० ए० ने सरकार के पास एक सुझाव भेजा है जिस पर सरकार को विचार करना चाहिये। वह सुझाव यह है कि अभी जलावन के कोयले की ढुलाई ज्यादातर ट्रकों से होती है। जो आसपास के कोयला खानों के इलाके हैं, जैसे कलकत्ता, पटना आदि, वहां ज्यादातर जलावन के कोयले की ढुलाई ट्रकों से होती है जिसकी वजह से कोयला खरीदने वालों को ज्यादा कीमत देनी पड़ती है। उन्होंने यह सुझाव दिया है और सरकार भी कहती है कि हमारे पास वैगन्स की कमी नहीं है, तो रेल के जरिये कोयले की ढुलाई की जाय तो कोयले की कीमत कम की जा सकती है। हमारे देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग कोयले का इस्तेमाल खाना बनाने के लिये करते हैं। इसलिये सरकार को इस सुझाव पर विचार करना चाहिये। कि जब वैगनों की कमी नहीं है तो कोयले की ढुलाई ट्रकों के जरिये न हो कर वैगनों के जरिये की जाय। इस तरह से हम इसकी कीमत कम कर सकते हैं।

हमारे बिहार में हजारी बाग, गिरिडीह और संथाल परगने में 300, 400 कोयले की खानें हैं जिनका राष्ट्रीयकरण सरकार ने नहीं किया और गैर-कानूनी तरीके से कोयला निकालने वाले मालिक वहां से कोयला निकाल कर फ़ायदा उठाने की कोशिश करते है। अभी अखबारों में खबर आई थी कि बिहार सरकार चाहती है कि भारत सरकार उन कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर ले। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार शीघ्र उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करले और गैर-कानूनी कोयला खानों को चलने न दे।

अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे सूबे में बरौनी का इलाका औद्योगीकरण के रूप में विकसित हो रहा है और बिहार सरकार बार बार भारत सरकार से निवेदन करती रही है कि वहां एक पैट्रो-कैमिकल कारखाना बनाया जाय। इसकी वहां पर बड़ी आवश्यकता है। पहले इस बात की चर्चा कुछ होती थी कि भारत सरकार इस दिशा में बिहार सरकार की मदद करेगी लेकिन अब खबर है कि वह मदद करना नही चाहती। तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आपकी मारफत भारत सरकार से कि वह बिहार सरकार की वहाँ पर पैट्रो-कैमिकल कारखाना खोलने में मदद करे।

और आखरी बात, अध्यक्ष जी, मैं दवा उद्योग के सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूं। हाथी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सरकार के सामने हैं। उस रिपोट की सिफ़ारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने की जरूरत है और उसके मुताबिक तमाम दवाओं के कारखानों का राष्ट्रीय करण करने की आवश्यकता है। जब तक हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे बड़ी बड़ी दवा कम्पनियों के मालिक, देशी या विदेशी, जनता को लूटते रहेंगे। और कीमतें बढ़ाते रहेंगे। राष्ट्रीय-

करण करने से हम अति आवश्यक दवाओं और गोलियों, टेब्लेट्स, जिनकी आम जनता को जरूरत पड़ती है, की कीमतें सस्ती कर सकेंगे और आवश्यक औषधियों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा हम आम जनता को सप्लाई कर सकेंगे ।

हमारे बिहार मे इधर पिछले कुछ सालों से काला जार शुरू हुआ है । कटिहार जिले में और दूसरी कुछ और जगहों पर जैसे पश्चिम बंगाल और उड़ीसा से भी इसके बारे में खबरें मिली है । पहले यह बीमारी समाप्त हो चुकी थी लेकिन वह अब फिर सिर उठा रही है और उससे लोगों की मौतें हुई हैं । इसकी दवा हमारे देश में कम्पनिया नहीं बनाती हैं । कलकत्ता की एक मैसर्स ग्लूकोनेट लि० कम्पनी है, जो इस की दवा बनाती थी । और जो बन्द पड़ी है । सरकार ने उस कम्पनी को लेने का फ़ैसला किया है । मेरा कहना यह है कि दूसरी कम्पनियो को भी कालाजार की दवा बनानी चाहिये क्योंकि कालाजार जैसी बीमारी बहुत खतरनाक होती है । कलकत्ता की इस कम्पनी को तो सरकार को लेकर चलाना ही चाहिये बल्कि साथ में दूसरी कम्पनियो के जिरिये भी इस दवा को बनाने की शुरुआत करनी चाहिये । इसका प्रारम्भ करना चाहिये ताकि इस बीमारी से हम लड़ सकें । तमाम दवा कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीकरण किये बगैर हम जनता को दवा नही दे सकेंगे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार मेरे कटौती के प्रस्तावों पर विचार करे और उनमें से जो बात समझ में आये और जो जनता के हक में हो, जनता के हित में हो, उन्हें स्वीकार करे ।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the country is passing through an emergency. I think, the Central Government as well as the State Governments should take advantage of the powers given to them under emergency and try to change the very face of this country. So far they have been trying to solve the basic problems of this country but without success. Though we have attempted in all directions to solve the fundamental problems, we have yet to achieve the full success. For example, as far as the food front is concerned, still according to the economists, 40 to 50 per cent people of this country are living below the poverty line, if poverty line is taken as Rs. 40 per mensem per individual. As far as unemployment problem is concerned, according to Shri B K Nehru himself, six thousand people are added every day in the list of unemployed in this country. We cannot go on narrating this. I would like to point out to the Minister....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The solution for that is in family planning.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: That is also going on without check in spite of the family planning campaign and by 2000 A.D. we are going to have a hundred crore population in this country. Already, we, in this country, have the prestige of being one-seventh of the world and I do not know, by 2000 A.D. we may be one-sixth of the world population.

These powers which are given to the Central Government and the State Governments should be utilized fully to check these various things which will lead to malpractices and the powers should be used to see that production increases in the country.

We are having a number of public sector industries and the Government have invested thousands of crores of rupees. I think the public sector industries set an example to private sectors as well as the joint sector which is coming up in some of the States that production will increase at any cost, that there will be no strike or lock-out and if there are any legitimate grievances of the employees

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

there must be some machinery created by the Government of India which will look after the interests of the employees and that nothing will happen to hamper production This has been happening for years together and now we must give a holiday to these strikes and lock-outs and see that production is increased.

Sometimes our planners have failed us. Lop-sided priority has been given and that is why irrigation and agriculture have suffered. Now, it is time that the Government should take up and give priority to agriculture and irrigation and production and electricity so that our industry and agriculture will not suffer Every year, we, in our State, always have electricity cuts. Sometimes it is a unique feature in our States that we have a cent per cent electricity cut at least for two or three months which is the case of many other States also Now, the Government should think and plan so as to provide electricity to industries as well as agriculture After all, we require eight hours power which is not given to the farmers Three hours or four hours supply is given and that too, in the midnight when farmers could not do anything ..

MR. SPEAKER: Under the Rules only during the general debate you can speak on the general subjects. Specific items are mentioned in the Demands and you have to confine yourself to these items only. I just thought that you will be presiding and you will give this ruling to others

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I am glad that the Government is taking keen interest in helping the States to clear the accumulated stocks of handlooms. Rs. 4 crores have already been given and they are asking for Rs. 1 crore extra. I do not know how far this is going to help the States. According to the States, there are accumulated stocks of Rs. 36 crores. Yesterday, Mr. George participated in a conference of Southern Ministers for Handlooms at Madras, where the Minister for Handlooms from Andhra Pradesh, Shri Keshavlu, has pointed out that the States themselves have demanded Rs. 20 crores whereas the Centre has given Rs. 4 crores. At least Rs. 6 crores should be given immediately. That is what the Andhra Minister also has demanded. The Southern States are suffering very much. I would request the Central Government to increase this amount from Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 10 crores so that at least 25 per cent of the stocks accumulated in the four southern States can be purchased and relief can be given to the handloom employees. Then, not even 25 per cent of the weavers are under the co-operative sector. At the Madras conference the Ministers have demanded that all of them should be brought under the co-operative umbrella. I think this is a good idea and the Government should see that co-operative societies are formed and enough money is given to them. I am very happy that Neyveli Limite Corporation has been given 10 crores of rupees to purchase specialised mining equipments It has been our long standing demand that there should be a second mine cut in Neyveli because you know we get our power from Neyveli Lignite If there is full production in Neyveli and if the production of power goes up, naturally Tamilnadu and other neighbouring States will be the beneficiaries.

12.31 hrs.

(SHRI H K L. BHAGAT *in the Chair.*)

Now the Government has given Rs. 10 crores. I am told that the Chairman of Neyveli Lignite has returned from West Germany after negotiations. Whatever amount is required for the second mine cut may be given so that Neyveli Lignite goes into full production and Tamilnadu and other States get enough power.

Recently the price of coal has gone up. I do not know what is the justification for increasing the price of coal. Whenever, there is an increase of price in coal by a few rupees, naturally those who are using coal are increasing the price of their products three or four times. Government should check and see that the prices are not increased.

Mr. Shastri has pointed out how the price of coal can be brought down. As I pointed out earlier our coal mines authority should see that production increases. Not only that, the retail price which is paid by the consumer should not be increased often and the Government should also see as to what to do because once there is an increase of Rs. 10 in the price of coal, the increase in price of end products goes upto Rs. 100. The public sector should see that they compete with the other sector. There is no private sector as far as I know except a few

They should set an example that prices are not increased every year. Thus, they can bring down the prices of other commodities also.

With these remarks I support the demands

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Mr Chairman, Sir, when the country was reeling under the economic and social problems, emergency had been imposed to strike at the root of the vested interests The demands for supplementary grants are indications of the way in which our economy is being moulded

Mr. Chairman, the human beings under this heaven, want four requisites to live—food, clothing, education and health benefits But do we know that 90 per cent of our people do not get even 1.4 sq metre of cloth to wear and the Government has definitely told the Textile Mills to produce 12 square metres of cloth for everybody? The Estimates Committee in 1973-74 observed that the annual production was 800 million sq. metres of controlled cloth. The annual *per capita* availability of controlled cloth is 1.46 sq. metres and the requirement of cloth should be assessed on the basis of a minimum *per capita* annual requirement of 12 square metres.

I have to bring to the notice of the Government a salient fact that only vulnerable section of the society —Harijans, Tribal and the backward people—got the minimum cloth to wear. The benefit that we should have given to the people has been denied. How the Textile Mill owners—the tycoons—are betraying the policy of the Government, will be evident from the following observation:

> "Actual production of controlled cloth during May 1968 to May 1971 was 1572 million linear metres against an obligation of 3248 million".

They have betrayed the Government. They have not accepted the request of the Government and the Textiles Commissioner has let them off.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research of which Mr Lokanathan was the Chairman, has observed that whatever controlled cloth and standard cloth we are producing is going to the free market. It is hardly ever available to the Harijan people what to speak about the vulnerable sections and tribal people and the backward people. And, whatever is available is substandard. That is why it is accumulating in the cooperative stores and the people do not get it. Speaking about these things, we should not lose sight of the fact that in India today there are 4 million educated unemployed and these are the boys and the persons who are exploited by vested interests, the reactionaries and the hoardes of Mr. Javaprakash Narayan. Out of them 22,808 are engineers.

[Shri Shyam Sundar Mohapatra]

6,03,273 are graduates or postgraduates. In this atmosphere what is happening? Organisations like Hindustan Steel Ltd., Heavy Engineering Corporation, Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. are all retrenching the people. Where will these engineers and educated people go? Therefore, what I suggest is that the Government should give a directive. Under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, just as directive was given to newspapers, so also this sort of directive should be given to them not to retrench people. Directive has been given to newspapers not to retrench people like the reporters, press correspondents and others. Similar directive should be given to all these public sector undertakings and the business houses. They should not retrench people.

May I tell you the position in Orissa? In Orissa, there are 3,37,191 people who are unemployed. They are yet to be absorbed somewhere. Out of this 1,02,880 are educated unemployed, out of whom 592 are doctors, 58 vaterinary; 186 persons are skilled persons and engineers are more than 1,000 and this is the position of unemployed people in our country. If this is the position, we should take steps to give directive to the business houses and public sector undertakings or whatever organisations may be there which may be concerned with these things saying that they should absorb more and more people.

Sir, it is heartening to note that Mr. Gujral on July 25th, laid on the Table the outlay for the current year, that is, 1975-76. This is sufficient indication. We will have more food to the extent of 114 million tonnes. There should be coordinated planning for irrigation and power. Can we not have a coordinated planning? Can we not fix a target date by which the river valley projects will be completed? In Orissa we have seen this and my predecessors have said about it. Government should fix a target saying that by this time this very river valley project will be completed like Anandapur project in Orissa, like Suvarnarekha project in Orissa. It could not come in the Fifth Plan period. I wonder whether it will be completed within the Sixth Plan period.

Then, I would like to focus the attention of the House on one particular aspect, that is, the corruption which is found everywhere. We should make use of this emergency to root out this corruption from our country once for all. During his address to the CBI people and others Mr. Om Mehta said that 'the drive against corruption among public servants is to be intensified throughout the country'. If he is serious about it, I think, it is a warning to the officers whatever be the position of the officer, whether he is Secretary or Under Secretary or whatever else; this is a warning to them, that Government will not tolerate this any more. Mr. Acharya, Chairman of the Vigilance Commission said "I had come across cases in which a Chairman or a Managing Director of a public undertaking had fitted his own residence with expensive furniture, wall to wall carpet his office with a luxurious bar." If this is the position, the Government should strike at the root of this social evil, so that at least during this emergency, we should see that this evil is done away with. Such people should not feel that they will go scot-free; but energetic steps should be taken to punish them so that this evil could be eradicated from our society.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before the hon. Member, Shri K. Suryanarayana begins, I would like to make a request to the Congress Members. I find that there is a number of them who want to speak. I would like that everybody should get a chance. It would be a very unpleasant task for me. I would request the Member—after all, these

are demands for supplementary grants —to be brief and to make the points within five minutes.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): It is not possible for a Member to explain his viewpoints within five minutes on the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pandey, kindly take your seat. After all, I have got a list from the Congress Party and I have to go by the time as much as possible. Therefore, I am making a request to you all. We will see afterwards. Now, I call upon Shri K. Suryanarayana to speak.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Before you do that, I want to know when the Minister is going to reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister will reply at 1 O'clock. May I know from him how much time he will take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I shall take fifteen minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At 1 O'clock he will reply. Mr. Suryanarayana may now speak.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the demands for supplementary grants I want to make a few specific suggestions for the Minister's due consideration.

Efficient and streamlined functioning of our banking institutions is very essential and that too, to implement the policy of the nationalised banks.

After the nationalisation of fourteen banks, the people, particularly, the people from the rural areas, were expecting much from the banks. They were expecting that the agriculturists and labourers might be given due consideration. But these hopes were belied. It is heartening to note that these unsatisfactory conditions have attracted the attention of our Prime Minister also. Our Prime Minister is gifted with the extraordinary capacity for locating weak points and rectifying them in time. While speaking to the Chief Executives of the Government financial institutions and nationalised banks the other day, she referred to the sense of dissatisfaction among the people. I quote:

> "One of the reasons for this dissatisfaction is—when we take up new activity, we do not change procedures and attitudes. Social set-up and people's psychology have changed, but banks still largely continued along old lines".

In this way it is going on. The Prime Minister said again that several new anomalies had been created and discipline is laxed even at the officers' level. She called for a change in attitudes and methods of work in financial institutions to match the changing requirements and heightened expectations of the people. The Prime Minister's observations, which I have referred to earlier, give credence to the general feeling of disappointment among the people about the functioning of our banks.

Though some of the branches of the nationalised banks are reaching the rural sector, still, they have to meet the credit needs of agriculture which are not fully met by the banks. The annual credit requirements of the agricultural sector have been estimated at Rs. 2,500 crores during the Fifth Plan. As against this, what was the amount of credit provided by the banks during the last six years? Just Rs. 580 crores. Advances to agriculture rose from Rs. 188 crores in June, 1969 to Rs. 767 crores at the end of April, 1975. This represents only 8.9 per cent of the total advances of the banks. According to the Report of the Ministry, during the year under review, commercial banks opened

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

1,693 branches, taking the total number of bank branches in the country to 18,180 by the end of December, 1974. As a result of this, the population per bank office has been further brought down to 30,000 as at the end of 1974 compared to 65,000 as on July 19, 1969.

> "During 1974 also rural and semi-urban centres accounted for a large proportion of the new bank offices. Of the 1693 new branches opened during the year, 1082 were located at rural and semi-urban centres, taking the number of such branches to 12065, as at the end of 1974, compared to 5204 as on July, 1969."

In this way the credit needs of agriculture are not fully met by the banks. Agriculturists are still largely dependent on money-lenders and commercial banks will have to come to their rescue.

There is also an argument that commercial banks have achieved 80 per cent of what cooperative banking institutions have done in several decades in the field of agricultural credit. Those who put forward this argument forget about the vast resources at the command of the commerical banks as compared to the cooperative institutions.

Before I conclude, I would like to refer briefly to the conditions in non-nationalised banks. Several irregularities are being reported from private scheduled banks—both Indian and foreign-managed. We have recently heard of the illegal activities of the National and Grindlays Bank, now called Grindlays Bank. I do not know why the Government hesitates to nationalise these foreign banks, specially those which are violating the rules and regulations. The Government should shed its hesitation and make a beginning with the nationalisation of the Grindlays Bank and such other banks which are functioning erratically and exceeded Rs. 100 crores deposits.

Similar is the case with some Indian banks which have not been nationalised. Dubious methods are being followed in extending credit, there is rank nepotism in appointment of staff and witch-hunting of honest officials who resist the nefarious activities of the management. The other day, I have come across a strange resolution, proposed to be moved by a shareholder of the Andhra Bank against its Chairman. The resolution is proposed to be discussed in the Annual General Meeting of the Bank being held in Hyderabad today Sir, you will be startled to hear the wording of the resolution. I quote:

> "The share-holders of the Andhra Bank, after careful consideration, have come to the conclusion that Shri K. K. Narayan, as the Chief Executive, whole-time Director and Chairman of the Bank, has hampered the progress of the bank. His continuance is likely to cause further damage to the progress of the institution."

What is the damage done by the Chairman for which he is sought to be penalised? In 1974 the deposits of the Andhra Bank have reached an all-time high of Rs. 141.46 crores from Rs. 113.82 crores, registering an increase of 24.29 per cent as against a rise of 14.15 per cent for the entire banking system. Its advances rose from 81.51 crores to Rs. 104.66 crores. This is the damage done by the Chairman which makes his continuance undesirable. I know Shri K. K. Narayan personally He worked with me in 1942 movement. He is a very straightforward and efficient man He resigned from the Merchantile Bank where he was getting Rs. 7,000 p.m and joined, I think in 1973, this bank at a lower salary of Rs. 4,000.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say something about the sugar policy of the Government. They have recently revised the prices. I do not know, on what basis. I would like to cite the example of Andhra Pradesh. The

consumer is not being given the lower rate. The consumer is being charged the same rate—Rs. 2.15 whereas....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken more than ten minutes. There are your other colleagues.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Sir, I am speaking on the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I quite see. But, there are your other colleagues.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I will only give a comparative statement as to how much they have reduced. In the case of Andhra Pradesh, it has been reduced from Rs. 149 to Rs. 117—a difference of Rs 32. This is quite strange. I would request the Agriculture Minister, the Finance Minister as well as the Minister for Industry and Civil Supplies to go into this question. There is no coordination. Nobody knows on what basis they have fixed this price. Now, the cooperative sugar factories want to close down. They are prepared for nationalisation. We are already committed to nationalisation. Why don't we nationalise the sugar factories? We only want that a fair price should be given to the cane growers. We are not bothered about the profits; we are not bothered about other malpractices. We are bothered only about a proper cane price to the cane growers and in time. The private factories are not paying properly. There should be a thorough examination of the whole question of nationalisation

Sir, I would request the Finance Minister, through you, that he should examine the Andhra Bank affairs immediately. The depositors are dissatisfied and the shareholders are dissatisfied. Therefore, Sir, I would request the Government to go into the reasons. The Governor of Reserve Bank has recently remarked that the nationalised banks are not working properly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I am concluding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am calling the next speaker.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: The Governor of Reserve Bank also has opined that the nationalised banks have not fulfilled the expectations and the purpose for which they were nationalised. I would request the Government to take note of the Prime Minister's desire and the opinion of the Governor of Reserve Bank and see that there is effective implementation of the objectives before we go in for other developments.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, एक बात है, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब चिन्दे साहब भी दे दें और वित्त मंत्री जी भी दे दें क्योंकि समय के मामले में हमारे साथ जो आपका सद्व्यवहार होता है, पहले बोलने वाले कुछ भी बोल जायें लेकिन हमा . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can utilise the time in speaking, in making your point.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं के हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे बड़ा जुल्म किसी के साथ हुआ है तो वन और जगलों के साथ हुआ है । आप एक बात बता दीजिये कि कितना रुपया सरकार ने खर्च किया है 1950 के बाद और कितने जंगल आज देश में उससे पैदा हो गये ? सारे जंगल बरबाद कर दिये और उसकी ऐसी हालत बिगाड़ी है कि कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता है । अभी वित्त मंत्री जी ग्रान्ट कर देंगे कि इतना रुपया दे दीजिये । लेकिन मै आपके सामने कमेटी की रिपोर्ट उद्धृत करना चाहता हू :

"The Committee note that judging from the national and international standards, the position with respect to forest area in our country is extremely unsatisfactory."

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

"The Committee are concerned to note that instead of increasing the forest area in the country so as to bring it to the proportion laid down in the National Forest Policy Resolution, there have been continuous inroads into the forest area and there has been shrinkage of 3 million hectares of forest area since 1952. The Committee in their report (1969) had expressed concern over this matter and had felt that if this trend was allowed to continue unchecked, the situation might assume alarming proportions particularly in States having a small forest area. They, therefore, recommended that the matter might be placed before the National Development Council for their consideration and it was exactly after 4 years, i.e., on 8/9.12.1973 that it was actually placed before the Council."

"The Committee regret to observe that the Government have not paid due attention to the Committee's recommendations".

अगर कोई हमारी कमेटी आपकी कुछ रेकमेंड करे तो चार साल तक आप सुन नहीं सकते और चार साल के बाद एक रेजोल्यूशन आता है। यह हालत हो रही है फारेस्ट की राजस्थान में ही नहीं, मध्य प्रदेश में ही नहीं, सभी जगह का कुछ कहना कठिन है। ये रिसर्च करने वाले इकालर करते क्या है? लाखों रुपया करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर दिया और जंगल चले गये हिन्दुस्तान से। वन महोत्सव करते रहते है, क्या पता शिन्दे साहब के हाथ से किया गया या नहीं, लेकिन हर आदमी ने वन महोत्सव किया है और पेड़ कटते गये हैं। मेरे ख्याल से यह बन्द ही कर देना चाहिये। बजट में कोई प्राविजन मत रखिये जंगल लगाने के लिये। सारे जंगल तो खत्म हो गये। इनको कौन काटते हैं? कांट्रेक्टर काटत हैं या कौन काटते हैं? यह जंगलों को साथ जुल्म करने वाले जो लोग हैं उनके साथ आपका क्या रवैया है और इसमें क्या लिखा है रिपोर्ट में? लेकिन उनको कोई परवाह नहीं? कमेटी की रिकमेंडेशन आएगी तो चार साल बाद उस पर रिपोर्ट दी जायेगी।

दूसरी बात मैं कह दूं। कल मैं बम्बई में था तो अखबारों में खबर आई है कि दो लाख आदमी बेकार हो गये। सारे जो मकान बनाने वाले थे उन्होंने मकान बनवाना बन्द कर दिया और दो लाख आदमी बेकार हो गये जो बम्बई में मकान बनाने वाले मजदूर हैं। तो गवर्नमेंट उन बिल्डिंग को ले ले। आज 20 दिन हो गये वहां लाखों मजदूर बेकार पड़े हैं। जो गगन चुम्बी अट्टालिकाएं बनाते थे उन्होंने वह सब काम बन्द कर दिया, सारा बिल्डिंग का काम ठप्प हो गया। उन्होंने कहा कि हमें कनवेनाा ही नहीं है। आप अपनी पालिसी तो ठीक बनाते है लेकिन जो लाखों आदमी बेकार हो गये उनके लिये आपके पास क्या उपाय, क्या तरीका है। या तो आप उनको नोटिस दीजिये हम यह करने जा रहे है, तुम अपना इन्तजाम करो वरना इस तरह तो उनके लिये कोई रोजगार का साधन नहीं रह गया। उन्होंने बूझकर मकान बनाना बन्द कर दिया और उससे लाखों लोग बेकार हो गये।

अभी अभी मेरे एक मित्र बैंकों की बात कह रहे थे। मैं इसमें यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी भी आप ओवर टाइम एलावेंस देना चाहते हैं जब कि सब लोगों ने एक आवाज से इसे बन्द करने की बात कही है। आपने 1959 में 9 करोड़ रुपया दिया। 9 करोड़ से शुरू किया और आज बढ़ते बढ़ते 14 करोड़ तक आ गए। बराबर इसके ऊपर रिपोर्टें आती हैं लेकिन आप उस पर ध्यान नहीं देते। आप ओवर टाइम एलावेंस बन्द कर दीजिए और बैंकों में ओवर-स्टाफ है। अभी प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी साहब बम्बई गए तो उन्होंने एक बहुत बड़ी रिसर्च करके मालूम किया कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी का कर्मचारी जो है वह एक मिनिस्टर से

ज्यादा तनख्वाह पाता है और ओवर टाइम मिलाकर । क्लर्क की तनख्वाह कितनी ज्यादा है ? बहुत ज्यादा है, फुल फ्लेज्ड मिनिस्टर से ज्यादा है । यह हालत आपके बैंकों की है । बड़े आराम से बैंकों में लोग बैठे हैं । सूर्य नारायण जी अभी कोट कर रहे थे, हमारे पास भी उसकी शिकायत आई । मुझे मालूम हुआ कि रिजर्व बैंक का एक अच्छा काम करने वाला आदमी चला गया तो वेस्टेड इन्टेरेस्ट वालों ने बलवा करना शुरू कर दिया । आज इन बैंकों को चेक करने वाला कोई नहीं है । वे रेजोल्यूशन पास करते हैं कि इसको हटा दो, आन्ध्र बैंक के चेयरमैन को । क्यों हटा दो जब उसके टाइम में इतना डिपाजिट बढ़ा और इतना अच्छा काम हुआ ?

अब मैं नहीं चाहता कि चार मिनट के समय में सारी बातें कहूं । लेकिन सभापति जी, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप पीछे बोलने वाले जो हैं उनका टाइम भी रेगुलेट करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

श्री राम हेड़ाऊ (रामटेक) : सभापति महोदय, आर्थिक और सामाजिक परिवर्तन के कार्यक्रमों को जनता देख रही है । बड़ी आशा से वह चाहती है कि रोटी कपड़ा और मकान की समस्या हल हो । भ्रष्टाचार का निर्मूलन हो और जो छोटा आदमी है, नीचे के तबके का आदमी है, जिसका शोषण आजादी के पहिले और आजादी के बाद भी आज तक होता चला आ रहा है उसको कुछ राहत मिले ।

13.00 hrs.

इस दृष्टिकोण से पहले तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि शिक्षा में परिवर्तन के बारे में सरकार को गम्भीरता से सोच-विचार कर अनिवार्य परिवर्तन करना चाहिये । शिक्षा क्षेत्र में जो भ्रष्टाचार है उसकी इतनी लम्बी कहानी है कि उस पर बड़ी बड़ी थीसिस भी लिखी जा सकती है । आज व्यापारियों तथा सभी पक्ष के नेताओं की ग्राम से लेकर दिल्ली तक की बड़ी बड़ी शिक्षा संस्थायें हैं । इनमें शिक्षकों को आधी या एक-तिहायी पगार दी जाती है । और आज भी पूरी पगार पर उनके हस्ताक्षर लिये जाते हैं । पिछले 27 साल से यह चला आ रहा है । स्कूल मैनेजमेंट के मोलिक धन्धा खोल कर बैठे हैं । इस का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि पचास-पचास हजार रुपये प्रति माह एक-एक संस्था संचालक को मिल रहा है । वहां के मैनेजर जिनका शिक्षा क्षेत्र के प्रति कोई आदर नहीं है, उसको कुछ समझता नहीं हैं लेकिन धन्धे के नाम पर शिक्षा संस्थायें खोल कर बैठे हुये हैं । ग्राम पंचायत से लेकर पार्लियामेंट के नेताओं की ऐसी संस्थायें हैं । मैं सरकार से बिनती करना चाहता हूं, पहले भी कह चुका हूं, यदि शिक्षा क्षेत्र में भ्रष्टाचार खत्म करना है, शिक्षा में उचित परिवर्तन लाना है, विद्यार्थियों को सही शिक्षा देकर उनके मस्तिष्क को सुधारना है तो आवश्यक है कि इस प्रकार व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार को तुरन्त बिल्कुल समाप्त कर देना चाहिये । सभी प्राइवेट स्कूल्स को बन्द कर दिया जाय और उनका संचालन सरकार अपने हाथों में ले । आज हम देखते हैं—90–95 फीसदी पैसा प्राइवेट मैनेजमेन्ट को शिक्षा संस्थायें चलाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा दिया जाता है, लेकिन वह पैसा मैनेजर के मकान में चला जाता है और मेहनत करने वाला शिक्षक अथवा विद्यार्थियों पर खर्च नहीं होता है । ऐसी स्थिति में ग्रान्ट देने का फायदा क्या है ? शिक्षकों का जो शोषण होता है उसके लिये वे अपना मुख खोल कर बोल नहीं सकते हैं । जब उनको नौकरी दी जाती है तभी उनसे कोरे कागज पर राजीनामा लिखवा लिया जाता है । यह चीज कब बन्द होगी ? प्राइमरी से कालिज की शिक्षा तक यही स्थिति है । 18 साल तक मैं भी शिक्षक रहा हूं, इसलिये मुझे यह सब मालूम है । सरकार इस पर तुरन्त विचार करे और इमरजेंसी का उपयोग कर के प्राइवेट मैनेजमेंट में जो स्कूल्स हैं उनको तुरन्त अपने संचालन

[श्री राम हेड़ाऊ]

में ले। यदि आप ऐसा करेंगे तो शिक्षा क्षेत्र में जिसे आप एक पवित्र क्षेत्र मानते हैं, उसमें एक बड़ा भारी परिवर्तन हो सकेगा।

दूसरे मुझे बुनकरों के संबंध में कहना है कि आजादी के बाद उन पर बड़ा भारी अन्याय होता आ रहा है। बुनकरों के संबंध में अलग अलग राज्यों में तथा दिल्ली सरकार ने भी जितने आज तक कमीशन्ज बनाये उन की रिपोर्टों पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ। कोआपरेटिव क्षेत्र या प्राइवेट क्षेत्र के जरिए बुनकरों को राहत देने की जो व्यवस्थायें हुई उन से बुनकरों को या हथकर्घे को सरकारी राहत बिलकुल नहीं पहुंची। आपने जो बीच की एजेंसीज निर्मित की हैं उन्होंने सारा सरकारी पैसा हड़प लिया है। मैं सरकार से विनती करूंगा कि कोआपरेटिव क्षेत्र से जितने लोग घुसे हुए हैं उन के इस क्षेत्र से घुसने के पहले उन के पास कितनी प्रापर्टी थी और आज कितनी है, उन के धन्धे कौन से हैं, उन का खर्चा कैसे चलता है, यदि इन बातों का पूरा ब्यौरा आप देखें तो मालूम होगा कि लाखों नहीं करोड़ों रुपए की जायदाद कोआपरेटिव क्षेत्र में जो लोग मालिक बन कर बैठे हैं, लोक सेवा के नाम पर घुस कर बैठे हैं, उन्होंने बनाई है। उन की सारी प्रापर्टी जब्त होनी चाहिए। इस बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत यदि आप इस दिशा में कदम नहीं उठायेंगे तो बुनकरों की स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा। उन के हथकर्घों के लिए कोई सहायता नहीं मिलेगी तो उन की स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं आयेगा। सरकार को इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। हमारे साथी लोग हमारे साथ रहें—यदि इसी भावना को लेकर आप ऐसे बदमाशों को पालते रहेंगे तो सत्ताइस साल से जो कुछ भी हो रहा है उस से कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा। इस लिए मैं विनती करता हूं कि जो शिवरमन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई उसे कार्यान्वित करें और उसने पहले अशोक मेहता कमेटी रिपोर्ट ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा कि यदि बुनकरों को जीवित रखना है तो हैंडलूम की मिलों के साथ या पावरलूम के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा नहीं हो सकती है, हथकरघे के लिए कुछ प्रकार के कपड़े को सुरक्षित रखना चाहिए जोकि केवल हथकरघों पर ही बनाये जा सकें, पावरलूम या मिलों में नहीं। रंगीन साड़ी के सम्बन्ध में सिफ़ारिश की गई कि उसका निर्माण हैंडलूम के लिए ही सुरक्षित रखा जाये लेकिन आज दस साल व्यतीत होने के बाद भी उसपर कोई अमल नहीं हो सका है। हम देखते हैं रंगीन साड़ी का उत्पादन मिलों और करघों पर हो रहा है और उसके पीछे राजनीति काम कर रही है। सरकार को बुनकरों की कोई चिन्ता नहीं है लेकिन जो मुट्ठी भर पूंजीपति हैं जिनकी मिलें हैं, पावरलूम्ज हैं, जिन्होंने टैक्स बचाने के लिए अलग अलग यूनिटस खोल रखी हैं वह सुरक्षित है। यदि सरकार बुनकरों को वास्तव में राहत देना चाहती है तो मैं मिनिस्टर साहब के साथ इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने के लिए तैयार हूं क्योंकि मैंने 8 साल तक बुनकरी की है और मुझे इसका पूरा अनुभव है। यदि सही रूप में आप बुनकरों को राहत देना चाहते हैं तो गांव गांव में आप हैंडलूम की फैक्टरियां खोलें और 8–10 घंटे काम करने के लिए बुनकरों को वहां बुलायें और देश विदेश में इस प्रकार के कपड़े की डिमाण्ड है उस पर विचार करके एक्सपोर्ट को इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स के अन्तर्गत उत्पादन का कार्य करें तथा बुनकरों को उचित मजदूरी दें। कोआपरेटिव क्षेत्र में करोड़ों रुपया बांटने से यह सवाल हल नहीं होगा। यदि इस संबंध में सरकार वास्तव में कुछ करना चाहती है तो मैं अपनी पार्टी के साथ सदा ही सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार रहूंगा।

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY (Chittoor): Mr. Chairman, in supporting the Supplementary Demands under consideration of this august House, I would confine myself to making a few observations with reference to one or two Demands contained therein. Now,

I would refer to Demands under Short-term fertiliser loans and Agricultural Refinance Corporation (Rs. 20.0 crores). This is indicative, in my opinion, that the desire of the Government is to go forward to achieve the objective of growth with social justice. It is true that under the changed circumstances brought about in this country, as a result of the proclamation of emergency and the announcement of the dynamic 20-point economic programme, it has become incumbent upon the Government to seek urgent ways and means of stepping up production in a climate of discipline and to ensure equitable distribution of income and essential commodities in this country. Keeping this objective in view, it is a very timely provision made—about Rs. 30.0 crores —for providing rural credit in the context of moratorium which is a part and parcel of the 20-point economic programme. Sir, it does not appear to be a considerable amount in my opinion because the declaration and enforcement of the moratorium on a country-wide scale would generate a great demand for rural credit and that has got to be tackled. In this context, I welcome the Government's proclamed desire of setting up of 50 regional rural banks in different parts of the country to step up and fill up this gap in rural credit that is going to be felt as a result of this moratorium.

I request the Government to bear in mind that while opening these rural regional banks care should be taken to avoid the needless outlay on overhead expenses. It is our very sad experience that while opening branches of nationalised banks in the rural sector, we have not taken sufficient care to avoid unnecessary overhead expenses which are a dead load on the banks. In my own area, in small villages, nationalised banks have set up branches and engaged houses at a fabulous rental of Rs. 600 to 700 per month, which is unthinkable. This should be gone into and wherever possible the expenses should be sharply pruned.

The reduction of fertiliser prices recently announced by the Government is a timely step in the right direction and is calculated to augment agricultural production. It is surprising that while on the one hand Government is giving such incentives to agricultural production, on the other hand Government itself is working at cross purposes by adopting certain pricing policies which will directly hit agricultural production. Otherwise, how on earth can we understand the recently announced sugar levy price policy? A sudden and drastic reduction of Rs. 32 per quintal is bound to cripple sugar production at least in Andhra Pradesh. I am afraid in the coming season, many sugar factories, including cooperatives, will have to close down. This sudden and calamitous reduction in price is inexplicable. The rationale of this policy is not understood by the public and by the members. This should be urgently reviewed. The new levy price should not be made applicable to the production on hand already in the factories, because in the hope of realising a certain price level, they have already paid certain prices to the cane-growers. If this new policy is made applicable to the sugar production already on hand, the factories will be ruined and will land themselves in a big mess. Licences have been issued for setting up new co-operative sugar factories in the backward areas of Chittoor, that is, at Renugunta and the poor ryots have raised the required capital by making huge sacrifices but they are not able to proceed because the capital cost, the cost of plant etc. have gone up and credit is not forthcoming from the usual financial agencies. In reply to our representations, Government says, the Sampath Committee is going into the question and is going to give a report, on which Government will take action. We do not know what is going to happen. The ryots are already getting frustrated.

There is a Demand for Rs. 75 crores for transfer to the States for advance action on the core sector projects of

[Shri P. Narasimha Reddy]

irrigation and power. This is a right step and it should have been taken in a much bigger way. In fact, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has been representing to the Centre that liberal advance assistance should be given so that the Nagarjunasagr project could be completed sooner than otherwise possible, so that the gap in rice production in the country can be filled up by this one project alone. The 21 point economic programme envisages bringing about 2 million acres under irrigation. Nagarjunasagar is already in an advanced stage of completion and with a little advance assistance from the Centre this could be completed within a year or two, so that the food requirements of the country could be met adequately.

In setting up new super the mal power stations, Andhra Pradesh has been ignored. Setting up new thermal power stations at coal pitheads so that there may not be power shortage again should be wisely planned on an equitable basis. The Singareni coal belt area could have supported not one but three super thermal stations of this type very economically. Surprisingly, among the four centres selected for World Bank help, Andhra does not find a place. I hope this omission will be made good and Government would take a step in the right direction by setting up a super thermal power station in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, I congratulate the Minister for presenting the supplementary demands and for expressing frankly the real state of affairs. The NTC mills are short of Rs. 57 crores and the handlooms about Rs. 34 crores. This comes to almost Rs. 100 crores. About the textile mills, the minister said, whatever amount was there, it has already been washed away. I do not know the reasons for the huge loss which NTC is suffering. On a account of manufacturing controlled cloth, it seems NTC is suffering a loss of Rs. 25 crores. I want to know the reason for this whether the mills are inefficient or the price fixed is low. I also want to know why the private mills also are not compulsorily made to produce this cloth, so that they may also share the loss. The minister said, the cotton prices are very high. This is not correct. They are the lowest in the world now, almost at the rock bottom. All the kisans are runied. Next year I am sure the Government has to import cotton again.

If the sugar price which has been fixed now is allowed to continue, I am sure the minister will be compelled to make the same sort of statement about sugar mills as he is making now about textile mills, because next year no sugar factory will be in a position to start crushing. As the previous speaker pointed out, in Andhra Pradesh, the price has been reduced by Rs. 32 per quintal in one year. It is not spread over five or ten years. The cost of levy sugar in Andhra is only Rs. 117. Out of that, Rs. 6 will go for the gunny bag. So, the actual cost is only Rs. 111. It means just one rupee per kg.. Is there any other cheaper commodity in the country than sugar? I do not know how this price is arrived at. The price has been reduced now by Rs. 32 per bag in one year. The cost of the same sugar is about Rs. 441 in some areas. Government is purchasing levy sugar at the rate of Rs. 441 per bag. Instead of purchasing at a higher rate, why not the Government allow the mills to sell it in the open market? The cost of levy sugar is double the cost of free sale sugar. Free sale sugar is sold at Rs. 240 or 250 per quintal. Another Rs. 140 is added by way of excise duty on free sale sugar. What is the logic behind this? I request Shri Jagjivan Babu to see that these prices are immediately revised. This year our country has produced 49 lakh tonnes of sugar. Next year we have planned to produce 51 lakh tonnes. I can say with my 33 years' of experience in sugar industry that next year the sugar production will not exceed 30 lakh tonnes, because the more will be the loss for more production.

This year, we are exporting 15 lakh tonnes of sugar and we are getting Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 crores in foreign exchange and Rs. 300 crore in rupee profit. In spite of this, the industry is being let down by the Government. I do not know who has made this policy. I think, somebody in the Agriculture Ministry might have done this and everybody has put his signatures on that and it has become a law. About 50 to 60 Members of Parliament went to Babu Jagjivan Ram and 60 M.P.s represented this case to the Prime Minister. I would like to warn the Minister that if enough attention is not paid to the sugar industry which is giving hundreds of crores of rupees to the national exchequer by way of excise, transport, etc., you may lose such a big sum and this nation will become bankrupt.

We are having adverse balance of trade to the tune of Rs. 1100 crores. Sugar is the only commodity which can bridge this huge gap. I congratulate the Minister for his herculian effort in exporting sugar. A timely warning has been given by four States i.e. Andhra, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat. These four States produce 66 per cent of the total production in the country and 90 per cent of this is in cooperative sector. Unless Government takes certain immediate steps, the cooperative sector of the sugar industry will be ruined completely. What is the wisdom in killing the goose which lays golden eggs.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. But I would like to make certain observations and I hope, the hon. Minister would enlighten us on those points.

One of the fundamental and main objectives of our planning and our monetary policies has been to reduce inflationary pressure on our economy. And the other is to see that whatever is spent is spent for productive purposes because we want to bring down the prices; and one of the points of the 20-Point Programme is to reduce the prices of essential commodities in this country. But, Sir, when I look at this, I am surprised to find that two most disquieting trends have been revealed in the Supplementary Demands for Grants. If you look at page 10, you will find that the Government has clearly admitted that the latest assessment of their resources position indicates that the resources gap of certain States for funding their approved Plan outlays may be of a higher order. It is estimated that an additional amount of Rs. 75 crores may be required for this purpose for which a Supplementary Appropriation is sought. In fact, last year the Central Government had directed the State Governments to mobilise their resources because unless the State Governments mobilise their resources, since the Reserve Bank was not there to meet all the requirements of the Governments' expenditure, they won't be able to implement all the policies and programmes. Therefore, the first requirement was that the States were to be asked to mobilise their resources. Now, the trend is that they have not mobilised the resources and perhaps, the directives of the Central Government have not been implemented effectively. Therefore, we are asking for Rs. 75 crores to fill up the gap in the resources. The other point is that we thought that perhaps, all the directives of the Central Government on the Ways and Means would be implemented and the position in this regard would improve by at least 1 per cent. But again, we find to our surprise and dismay that ways and means position of the State Governments have deteriorated in the last year. Therefore, again, in this account the Central Government is asking for a further amount of Rs. 50 crores for helping the States. I think, these are very disquieting trends and the Central Government should really try to remove these things by taking certain action and not by giving Rs. 75 crores. It is going to defeat the 20-Point Programme that we have committed to implement in the shortest possible time. In three or four months we

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

have to see that they are implemented. Otherwise, we are not trying to lessen the inflationary pressure on our economy.

Secondly, I would draw attention to some of the programmes of the Orissa Government. As some of our friends have said, the Paradip fertilizer project is a big complex costing about Rs. 265 crores. When its foundation was laid in 1974 we thought that it would be implemented by the end of 1974 or at least in the beginning of 1975. While for Korba and other projects money has been provided, we find that not a paise has been provided for this project. Even though we were assured in the last budget session by the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals that provision would be made for the Paradip fertilizer project, we do not see even a token grant of Rs. 1,000, which would at least show that the Government want to proceed with this project.

Coming to irrigation, I would like to say that Orissa needs these facilities more and more. The Central Government has to finance the major and important projects. Take the Delta Irrigation Scheme, which was started in 1954 with an estimate of Rs. 14 crores. Because of the delay in the execution of this scheme, huge resources of the Government are being wasted. Though it started with an estimate of Rs. 14 crores, today it has gone up to Rs. 84 crores. It is not going to be completed for the next ten years which will mean that it will cost Rs. 135 crores. This shows that we are not able to work to schedule. At least during this emergency we have to see that we complete these projects in time.

Another very important irrigation project is Gania Barrage project This should also attract the attention of the Government and, if not today, at least in the next two or three years, it should be undertaken.

I am happy that recently Kolab and some other projects in Orissa have been approved. They will certainly help so far as irrigation and power generation in that area is concerned. I feel that similarly the other projects should also receive the attention of the Government.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) : सभापति जी, जो मप्लीमेंटरी डिमान्डस हैं उन का मै समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मान्यवर, चीनी मिलों के बारे में और कोआपरेटिव मिलों के बारे में आन्ध्र प्रदेश के हमारे साथियों ने लैवी प्राइस जो बढाई गई है उस की चर्चा की। श्रीमन्, मैं बहुत दिनों से इस बात को इस सदन में और सदन के बाहर कहता आ रहा हूं कि जब तक चीनी के बारे में खाडसारी और गुड के बारे मे कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति घोषित नही होगी तब तक कोई यह कहे कि इस के बारे में क्या निश्चय हो, यह मुमकिन नही है। क्योंकि उत्तरी भारत में चीनी मिल बहुत पुरानी हैं, उन की रिकवरी कम है और कोस्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन बहुत ज्यादा पड़ती है बनिस्बत उन मिलों के जो मिलें कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर मे नई खुल रही हैं। उन की रिकवरी और कोस्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन अच्छा है। पूर्वी यू० पी० और बिहार में जो मिलें है उन पर हर साल इतना ज्यादा कोस्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन पड़ता है कि मिल मालिक चिल्लाते हैं कि हम नुकसान में जा रहे हैं। बड़ी मुश्किल से प्रांतीय सरकारें उन को गन्ना किसानों को उनके गन्ने का दाम देने के लिए राजी कर पाती हैं। आज वही परिस्थिति है। इसीलिए भार्गव कमीशन ने कुछ अपने सुझाव दिये। सब से पहला सुझाव उन्होंने यह दिया कि जो चीनी मिलें सही तरीके से इकोनामी को मैन्टेन नहीं कर सकती हैं तो उन को आप को नेशनेलाइज कर देना चाहिए।

आज मुझे यह जान कर खुशी हुई है कि कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर के लोग भी इस निश्चय

पर पहुंच रहे हैं कि आज की स्थिति में कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर हो या प्राइवेट सेक्टर, सब की फ़ैक्टरीज को नेशनेलाइज कर लेना चाहिए। श्रीमन्, सवाल आज यह नही है बल्कि आज सब से बड़ा सवाल किसानो की बकाया राशि का है। सरकारी आकड़ो के अनुसार 70 करोड़ रुपया सारे देश मे किसानो का चीनी मिलो पर बकाया है और उस मे से करीब 40 करोड़ रुपया उत्तर प्रदेश का बकाया है। यह तो इस सीजन का बकाया है और इस के पहले सीजन का भी छ करोड बकाया है। खाद्य मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लिख दिया है कि वे मिलो पर रिकवरी सर्टिफिकेट्स इशू कर दे। मै बहुत अदब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि कितने मिलो पर रिकवरी सर्टिफिकेटस इशू किए गए है? उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानो का 40 करोड रुपया मिलों पर बकाया है और आज सारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश मे और बिहार के कुछ हिस्सो मे बाढ आई है और किसान बहुत परेशान है। आज किसानो को मदद की जरुरत है और आज सबसे ज्यादा पैसा उन्ही लोगो का बकाया है जोकि एक, दो, तीन और चार एकड के किसान है। सरकार आज गावो मे एग्रीकल्चरल इनपुट्स के लिए और एग्रीकल्चर को बढाने के लिए बैको की योजना बना रही है और वोडेड लेबर को किस तरह से मदद की जाए, यह सोचा जा रहा है और बडे बडे जो साहूकार है उन से उन को कैसे छुट्टी दिलवाई जाए। ये सब काम किए जा रहे है। सरकार की यह भी जिम्मेदारी है कि चीनी मिलो पर जो 70 करोड़ रुपया किसानो का बाकी है, वह उन को दिलवाये और इस के लिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि आज जिस कानून का इस्तेमाल स्मगलर्स के खिलाफ किया जा रहा है, उस का इस्तेमाल उन के खिलाफ भी किया जाए। आज जो उन मिलों के पास 10 लाख या 15 लाख का जो भी स्टाक हो, उस को रिकवरी सर्टिफिकेट इशू कर के सरकार को अपने कब्जे मे ले लेना चाहिए। मान्यवर, इस संबंध में मैं इस राय का हूं।

आज श्री गेंदा सिंह यहां पर उपस्थित नही हैं। पहले जब मैं कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर की बात करता था तो वे कहा करते थे कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर की मिल का नेशनलाइजेशन कर लेना चाहिये और कोआपरेटिव की बात मत करो। अब ऐसा समय आ गया है कि गेंदा सिंह जी भी यह कहने कि आज जो परिस्थिति आ गई है उसमें कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर की मिलों को भी नेशनेलाइज कर दिया जाये। श्री सूर्य नारायण जी किसानों के बहुत बडे नेता हैं और कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर में उन्होंने बहुत दिनों तक काम किया है। वे भी शायद मेरे विचार पर आ जाये। और कोई दूसरा रास्ता नही है। मान्यवर, चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण आज नही तो कल करना ही है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि अभी हम राष्ट्रीयकरण नही करना चाहते ताकि उद्योग पूरी स्पीड से काम करें। हम भी समझते है कि अभी उपयुक्त समय नहीं है और उद्यागो को अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाने मे कोई कोर-कसर बाकी नही रखनी चाहिये।

श्रीमन् टैक्सटाइल मिलो के बारे में माननीय सदस्य श्री बनर्जी ने काफी कहा है। मै भी एक टैक्सटाइल मिल के मालिक को जानता हं, जिन पर लाखों रुपया का सेल्स टैक्स बाकी पडा है। आज सारी टैक्सटाइल इडस्ट्री जो कानपुर में है, उसकी एसेट्स और लाईबिलिटीज को बेच कर लोग नेपाल राज्य में जाना चाहते हैं और वहां जा कर बसना चाहते है श्री राम रतन गुप्त का नाम आया, जिनको सारा सदन जानता है और देश के सारे लोग जानते है। आज तक इस प्रवृत्ति के लोग पनप रहे है। अब जब कि यहां पर एकेनामिक मेजर्स एडोप्ट किये जा रहे हैं, तो यह लोग समझते हैं कि बेहत्तर यह है कि कहीं दूसरी जगह जा कर ज्यादा फायदा कमाया जाए, बनिस्बत इसके कि यहां पर पैसा लगाया जाये। मैं ऐसे बहुत से मालिकों को जानता हूं जो कि

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे]

चीनी मिलों के हैं और सूती मिलों के हैं जोकि यहां से जाना चाहते हैं ।

आज कोटन ग्रोवर्स की क्या हालत है । मान्यवर, सरकार प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना चाहती है । चीनी मिलों की हालत देख ली और किसानों की जो हालत है उसको देख लिया । आज जो कोटन ग्रोवर्स हैं, उनकी क्या हालत है । यहां पर काटन ग्रोवर्स के जो सबसे बड़े नुमायन्दा हैं, और ऐसोसिएशन के प्रेजीडेंट हैं वे बैठे हुये हैं । उन्होंने कहा है कि 100 करोड़ रुपये का लांग स्टेपल कोटन हमारे पास पड़ा हुआ है और किसान उसका भाव नहीं पा रहा हैं । आज स्थिति यह हो गई है कि बेल्जियम से तो काटन आएगा लेकिन जो लांग स्टेपल काटन हमारे यहां पैदा होता है, उसको स्टोर करके अपने मिलों के द्वारा सस्ते दामों पर सस्ता कपड़ा उपलब्ध कराया जा सकता है । उसका इन्तजाम क्यों नहीं होता ? आज गवर्नमेंट की मंशा सोशलाइजेशन की है और वह चाहती है कि सस्ता कपड़ा बना कर गरीबों मे बांटें लेकिन आज 34 करोड़ रुपये का कपड़ा स्टाक में पड़ा हुआ है । आज हैन्डलूम का कपड़ा पड़ा हुआ है । मैं हैन्डलूम के क्षेत्र से आता हूं । गोरखपुर, मऊ, आजमगढ़ और दूसरे प्रदेशों की जो हैन्डलूम इंडस्ट्री है, उसके बारे में मैं जानता हूं । मान्यवर, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी सबसे पहले और अशोक मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बाद कांग्रेस पार्टी की कमेटी जो बनी, उसकी रिपोर्ट भी मैंने ही दी है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हैन्डलूम का जो वीवर है, वह मरा जा रहा है और उसकी दस्तकारी खत्म हो रही है । उसके लिए कोई स्कीम बनायी जाये और उसके लिये कपड़ा नियत किया जाय । इसके बाद "शिवारमन कमेटी" की रिपोर्ट आई और वह बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी रिपोर्ट थी । इस तरह से रिपोर्टें तो आ जाती हैं लेकिन उन रिपोर्टों पर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन भी होना चाहिये । और, जो बुनकर हैं, उनकी हालत आज क्या है । आज उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में बाढ़ आई हुई है और लोग परेशान हैं । वहां पर एक पावर स्टेशन बनना था, गोरखपुर और सहजनवा में 400 मैगावाट का थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनना था जिससे पूर्वी जिलों का जो सारा डिवीजन गोरखपुर का है, वह इन्डस्ट्रियेलाइज होता । वहां पर जमीन पर ज्यादा बोझ है और लोग चाहते हैं कि वहां पर छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे खोले जायें, प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोग भी चाहते हैं और कोपरेटिव सेक्टर के लोग भी और हैन्डलूम का काम करने वाले लोग भी अपने रोजगार को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । लेकिन मान्यवर, आज उस पावर प्लान्ट का क्यों स्थान परिवर्तन हो रहा है । एक चीफ मिनिस्टर ने ही नही बल्कि दो दो चीफ मिनिस्टरों ने पब्लिक मीटिंग में एशोरेंस दिया कि यह गोरखपुर में बनेगा लेकिन अब सुना जाता है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन में कोई बी० बी० लाल साहब थे, उन्होंने अपनी रिपार्ट दे दी कि वहां पर पावर स्टेशन नही बनेगा क्योंकि पानी नही है । राप्ती नदी की बाढ़ का पानी आज भी वहा भरा हुआ है, फर्टिलाइजर्स कारपोरेशन वहां पर है, जूट मिल है और सारी स्थिति वहां पर पैदा है । इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि एक टैक्निकल कमेटी वहां पर भेजनी चाहिये जो कि वहां पर जा कर जांच करे । वहां पर कुछ जमींदारों की कुछ जमीन आती है । और उसको बचाने के लिये आज वहां से पावर स्टेशन के बदलने की बात चल रही है । पूर्वी जिलों में बाढ़ से 100 करोड़ रुपया हर साल बर्बाद होता है, एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्ट्स बर्बाद होते हैं और लाखों लोग बेघरबार होते हैं और 50 करोड़ रुपया सरकार हर साल वहां पर मदद के तौर पर देती है लेकिन 100 करोड़ रुपया लगाकर एक नदी घाटी योजना नहीं बनाती है । वहां पर राप्ती नदी घाटी योजना, जलकुंडी नदी घाटी योजना नेपाल सरकार से बात कर के बनाई जाए और इस मामले को तय किया

जाये । अगर ऐसा होता है तो इससे वहां की गरीबी दूर होगी और इन्डस्ट्रियलाइजेशन वहां पर होगा और एग्रीकल्चर भी इन्डस्ट्रियलाइज तौर पर किया जा सकता है ।

मुझे आशा है और विश्वास है कि इन बातों का माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे और यह देखेंगे कि वहां की स्थिति को कैसे सुधारा जा सकता है । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी की ग्रान्ट्स का समर्थन करता हूं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there will be two speakers—Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyyia and Shri Madhukar—and after that, the Minister will reply.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Debate on Supplementary Demand for Grants permits us to assess the present economic health of our country. There are various angles from which an assessment can be made, that is, budgetary, monetary and fiscal measures which we have taken during the last two years, the declaration in the rate of inflation over the last year, the production and productivity, in agriculture and basic energy industries like coal and oil and so on.

As the time allotted to us is very short, I would like to make certain points. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I come from a particularly backward region, a disastrous area, a disastrous region in India where 6000 jobs have vanished during the last 5—10 years, where the confrontation between Adivasis and non-Adivasis is going on, where there is one crop economy and only two per cent of the area is under irrigation.

The Sifton Survey Report in 1917 showed that out of five years, two are normally drought years and one is a good rainfall year only. So; the situation is like this: there has been one crop economy; there has been arrested growth; there has been closure of Giridih Collieries; there has been land alienation present drought and low quantum of relief. So, you have to get out of that. There has been a scheme for rejuvenation and revitalisation of the Giridih Collieries.

13.39 hrs.

[SHRI G. VISWANATHAN *in the Chair*]

A plan prepared by the foreign experts in 1946 suggested that the entire DVC should have a number of dams of which Bal Pahari was one, and if it was accepted, it would have helped the Adivasis.

The long-range neglect has led to certain political consequences in my region to which I urgently draw the attention of all concerned. In December, 1974, I sent a telegram—when there was the turmoil going on in my region—to Shri D. P. Dhar, the then Minister of Planning, Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy, Minister of Home Affairs and Shri D. K. Borooah, our Congress President. I had said this in that short telegram—I think, I could not have compressed the situation in a fewer words:

"ONE CROP ECONOMY COMMA ARRESTED GROWTH COMMA CLOSURE GIRIDIH COLLIERIES 000 A FOREST CASES COMMA USURY COMMA LAND ALIENATION PRESENT DROUGHT AND LOW QUANTUM OF RELIEF IN GIRIDIH COMMA GANDEY AND BEGABAD ANCHALS HAVE THE GROUND READY FOR EXTREMIST LEADERS STOP TWENTY FORCIBLE PADDY HARVESTING ALREADY REPORTED STOP PIRTAND AND NAWADIH ANCHAL PARTICULARLY TENSE STOP SCHEDULED TRIBES JOINED IN MANY PLACES AND AGRARIAN SITUATION COMPLICATED STOP WIDESPREAD TURMOIL APPREHENDED STOP CHIEF MINISTER BIHAR INFORMED STOP SUGGEST IN-DEPTH APPROACH TO THE

[Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyyia]

REGION FOR CONTAINMENT AND LONG RANGE SOLUTION THROUGH SPECIAL GRANTS OF MINIMUM PROGRAMME IN GIRIDIH LETTER FOLLOWS"

But no in-depth assessment of the situation has been made; no plan has been forthcoming; and the people there have been left to chase themselves in this quagmire, that is, the particular region of Tundi, Giridih, Nawadi, Pirtand, and Dumri—all in Giridih and Dhanbad districts.

I welcome the 50 core projects of major irrigation which should be taken up. I suggest that Balpaharih dam in Tundi may also be taken up. We should take up small irrigation projects costing Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 50,000 which will bring about a sea change in that region. The extra demands for grants have become necessary because there have been extra allocations in the matter of irrigation this year to the extent of Rs. 59 crores and in the matter of power to the extent of Rs. 150 crores. But we are always behind the schedule. If we complete another 2,200 megawatts, we will only be completing the programme set out for the Fourth Five-Year Plan and will be nearly two years behind the schedule in the Fifth Plan.

I would like to point out that the nationalised banks are not pulling their weight in helping agriculture. The cost of credit is rather high. I understand that you have other regional banks and so on. But, in the meantime, your scheme for increasing the taccavi loan from Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 90 crores will not help. I suggest that there should be an effective increase in the taccavi loan to Rs. 120 crores, so that immediate relief and help for increasing the agricultural production can be reached to the people who need it most.

The difficulty with the nationalised banks is that they are restricted by the ten-mile limit. They are also not helpful to small industries.

The resources position should be improved to enable the Jute Corporation, Cotton Corporation and Mica Corporation to give effective price support. I am told that the funds are not available. Yet, we have taken up a large amount of economic territory. Unemployment and depression in prices are there. The price of stick lac has crashed from Rs. 25/- per kg. to Re. 1 per kg. The governmental help to face these challenges has been too little or too late.

In mica, there is a wide unemployment zone. Forty per cent of mica export is canalised through MITCO, but the procedure and *modus operandi* of purchase is not helping the mica industry in the way they should. They have recently revised the prices, but they have done a major injury to the mica-manufacturing trade. I saw it only the day before yesterday.

Special prices in respect of different limits, 10 to 15 mm or 25 to 30 mm have been removed. That will kill a number of expert mica manufacturers and allow them to add a few thousand skilled workers to the army of the unemployed.

You have demanded certain grants for the Ministry of Foreign Trade. I would have liked if you had brought some Demands for Grants for starting micronised powder, mica paper and macanite manufacturing industries in the region. That alone—that alone—can lead to long range health of mica industry and nothing else. We are beating about the bush and in the meantime, the melancholy story of 1.6 lakh mica home splitters who are the most skilled in the world—they can split 1/10,000th of an inch—is continuing. Mica industry has achieved a record in regard to the wages of these most skilled mica home splitters. Most of them are women Adivasis, Momins and scheduled castes and their wages are Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 3.00 per week. That is their wage earning. That is what mica industry has done. Herein lies the major failure of the Ministry of Commerce.

The World Bank had pointed out that energy should never be subsidised. That is precisely what we have been doing during the last few decades. The effect has been that the coal miner has been ill-paid, and the coal industrial belt had a lot of environmental pollution and a high rate of incidence of microbial and respiratory diseases. I am glad that this is being reversed. I am glad that the Government has taken it up. I welcome this subsidy to Coal Mines Authority and other authorities to bring about this change which has been long overdue. I support this Demand for Grant in the supplementary Demands.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधूकर (केसरिया) : अनुपूरक मांगो पर बोलते समय मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगो पर ही अपने विचार आपके सामने रखूगा । मुझे अफसोस हुआ इस बात को देखकर कि कृषि के विकास में जो एक रोग है और हर साल की बीमारी हैं और जिस के निदान के लिए सप्लीमैंटरी मांग रखी जानी चाहिये नही रखी गई है । हर साल असम से लेकर बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश तक के तमाम जो इलाके है बाढ़ की चपेट मे आते रहते है और बहुत भारी जानधन की क्षति होती है । सरकार की ओर से जो योजनायें बाढ़ों को रोकने के लिए बनाई जाती हैं उनको पूरा नही किया जाता हैं। इसका नतीजा यह हैं कि ये तमाम इलाके हर साल बाढ़ मे डूब जाते है और लोगो को बहुत भारी क्षति होती है। उत्तर भारत के तमाम इलाके लगातार बाढ़ की चपेट में आते हैं, इस साल भी आए हुए हैं । रिपोर्टें आ रही हैं कि सहरसा से लेकर चम्पारन तक का सारा इलाका हर साल की भांति इस बार भी बाढ़ की चपेट में है । इस बार वहां बहुत भयंकर बाढ़ आई हैं। पूर्वी चम्पारन के बीस प्रखंडों से तेरह प्रखंड बाढ़ से ग्रस्त हैं । यहां पार साल भी बाढ़ आई थी और इस साल भी आई है । अखबारों में आपने पढ़ा होगा कि काठमांडू से दिल्ली तक का जो नेशनल हाई वे है वह आवागमन के लिए बन्द हो गया है और लाखों लाख एकड़ भूमि जिसमें धान की फ़सल लगी हुई थी वह बरबाद हो गई है । इसकी ओर सरकार ने कोई खास ध्यान नहीं दिया है । कुछ कदम रिलीफ़ के जरूर उठाए जाते हैं लेकिन वे बहुत ही नाकाफ़ी होते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि बाढ़ नियंत्रण के सवाल पर अगर सरकार ने गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया होता और इनकी रोकथाम के लिए अनुपूरक मांगें पेश की होती तो यह बहुत ही अच्छा काम होता । बाढ़ों पर काबू पा कर लोगों को विनाश से बचाया जा सकता था और कृषि के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में आपको सहायता मिल सकती थी और आपने जो आर्थिक कार्यक्रम अपने सामने रखा है जो लक्ष्य अपने सामने रखा है उसकी पूर्ति में सहायता मिल सकती थी । मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिए था और मंत्री महोदय को बाढ़ नियंत्रण की योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के सम्बन्ध में अनुपूरक मागें लानी चाहिए थीं, मगर उन्होंने ऐसा नही किया है । इस स्थिति में हर साल बाढ़ आने और उस के कारण जन-धन की भारी क्षति होने की एक अन्तहीन शृखला बन गई है । प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि वर्तमान इमर्जेन्सी को देश के निर्माण का अवसर बना दिया जाये । इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि बाढ़-नियंत्रण की योजनाओ को कारगर ढंग से लागू करने के लिए सरकार को धन खर्च करना चाहिए और यह देखना चाहिए कि राज्य सरकारें उन योजनाओ को पूरा कर रही हैं या नहीं।

बिहार की गंडक योजना एक अन्तर्राज्यीय योजना है, और एक अन्तर्देशीय योजना भी है । इस योजना से केवल बिहार की लगभग साढ़े सैंतीस लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होने वाली है । पहले यह 56

[श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर']

करोड़ रुपये की योजना थी, मगर 120 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने के बाद भी अभी उस की पूरी क्षमता का इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है । कहा जाता है कि बिहार सरकार के पास फ़ंड्ज नहीं हैं । मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से लगातार यह मांग कर रहा हूं कि वह इस को एक केन्द्रीय योजना के रूप में अपने हाथ में ले ले और उस को कार्यान्वित कराये, क्योंकि इस के द्वारा बिहार, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, और नेपाल में भी, सिंचाई होने वाली है । स्थिति यह है कि गंडक योजना का काम धीमी गति से चल रहा है और उस का खर्च लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है ।

गंडक योजना में फ़ील्ड चैनल्ज के अभाव में खेतों में पानी नहीं पहुंचता है । गर्मियों और बरसात में नहरो में पानी चलता रहता है, लेकिन खेतो में पानी नही पहुंचता है । भूतपूर्व सिंचाई मंत्री ने यह कबूल किया था कि फ़ील्ड चैनल्ज का निर्माण इस योजना के अन्तर्गत होना चाहिए । मैं सरकार से यह मांग करता हूं कि वह गंडक योजना को एक केन्द्रीय योजना के रूप में अपने हाथ में ले और उस के लिए अनुपूरक मांगों को सदन के सामने रखे । तभी हम समझ सकेंगे कि कृषि के विकास की ओर उस का कुछ ध्यान है ।

यद्यपि उर्वरकों के दाम कम हुए हैं, लेकिन फ़िर भी आज स्थिति यह है कि मझोले और गरीब किसानों ने उर्वरकों के उपयोग में कमी कर दी है, क्योंकि उन के दाम बहुत ज्यादा है । भले ही सरकार को इस के लिए सबसिडी देनी पड़े, यह आवश्यक है कि उर्वरकों के दाम घटाये जायें, ताकि कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो । इस के लिए सरकार को अनुपूरक मांग को लाना चाहिए । उर्वरकों के दाम को और घटाया जाये, जिस से मझोले और गरीब किसानों को उर्वरकों का इस्तेमाल करने की सहूलियत हो सके और इस प्रकार खेती की तरक्की हो सके । उर्वरकों के बढ़ हुए दामों से बड़े बड़े किसानों को कोई हानि या असुविधा नहीं होती हैं, लेकिन मझोले और गरीब किसान उन का उपयोग नहीं कर पाते हैं और वे लोग पुराने तरीके से खेती कर रहे है और उसमें अभी कोई तब्दीली नहीं हो पाई है ।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे ने चीनी की राष्ट्रीय नीति निर्धारित करने के बारे में कहा है, जो आज एक राष्ट्रीय मांग का रूप ले चुकी है । उत्तर भारत में उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की तमाम चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्र यकरण करने की मांग एक राष्ट्रीय मांग है । इस सम्बन्ध मे संसद् के 357 सदस्यों ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को एक मेमोरेंडम दिया था और उन से भेंट भी की थी । लेकिन उस पर कोई ध्यान नही दिया जा रहा है कहा जाता है कि ऐसा करने पर कम्पेन्सेशन देना पड़ेगा, वह कहां से आयेगा । मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि चीनी मिल-मालिकों ने चीनी उद्योग को इतना लूटा है, और उस को इस स्थिति तक पहुंचा दिया है कि सरकार को कम्पेन्सेशन देने की बात नही करनी चाहिए । मैं समझता हूं कि उन को कम्पेन्सेशन देना चीनी उद्योग और देश के प्रति द्रोह के समान होगा । श्री पांडे और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बारे में जो सही मांग की है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं ।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री बनर्जी, ने तमाम टक्सटाइल उद्योग का राष्ट्रीय करण करने का जो प्रश्न उठाया है, वह एक राष्ट्रीय मांग बन गया है । यह सवाल देश के विकास, स्वयं टक्सस्टाईल इंडस्ट्री के विकास और मजदूरों के जीवन के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है । हम चाहते हैं कि आम जनता में कपड़े का वितरण अच्छी तरह से हो, और उस के

लिए यह आवश्यक है कि कपड़े की पैदावार बढ़े और टक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले, और उस के जरिये देश के विकास में योगदान करे ।

बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है । वहां छोटे छोटे उद्योग-धंधे खुलने चाहिए, लेकिन इस बारे में किसी कार्यवाही पर विचार नही किया गया है । जेनेरल बजट में इस के लिए एक आम मांग रखी गई थी, लेकिन लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है और इन के लिए कोई अनुपूरक मांग नहीं रखी गई है । इमर्जेन्सी का लाभ उठा कर इन इलाको में छोटे उद्योगों का विकास करना जरूरी है । यद्यपि सरकार ने पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए बड़े मिल-मालिकों को रियायतें दीं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में कोई नये उद्योग नहीं खोले गये हैं । दूसरी तरफ छोटे छोटे किसानों और कारोबार करने वाले लोगों को लाइसेंस और रा मैटीरियल आदि सुविधायें प्राप्त करने में इतनी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है कि वहां छोटे उद्योगों का विकास नहीं हो रहा है । यदि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड लायेंगे, तो हम उस को सहर्ष स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार होंगे । प्रधान मंत्री और सत्तारूढ़ दल की तरफ से बार-बार कहा जाता है कि पिछड़े हुए लोगों और इलाकों को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए । लेकिन अगर उन इलाकों में उद्योग-धंधे नहीं खुल पायेंगे, तो उन का विकास कैसे होगा ?

चम्पारन में 7 चीनी मिलें हैं वहां जो बगास पैदा होता है, उस से पेपर के कारखाने खुल सकते हैं । मैं लगातार मांग करता रहा हूं कि चूंकि राज्य सरकार इस बारे में उदासीन है, इस लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को खुद इस बात का अध्ययन करना चाहिए कि वहां कितना बगास पैदा होता है और वहां पर एलकोहल तथा पेपर के कारखाने खोलने की सम्भावना है या नहीं । सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

पूर्वी चम्पारन फलों के लिए मशहूर है । वहां लीची और आम प्रचुर मात्रा में पैदा होते हैं । वहां फूड प्रोसेसिंग के कारखाने खोलने की सम्भावना पर विचार करना चाहिये, ताकि उन फलों की रक्षा की जा सके और उन्हें एक्सपोर्ट किया जा सके । इस से उस इलाके की प्राकृतिक सम्पदा का सही इस्तेमाल हो सकता है । हम उस को एक्सपोर्ट भी कर सकते हैं और साथ ही अपने देश के कनजम्पशन के लिए भी इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं । फलों की अच्छी फसल होने पर भी अधिकतर फल बर्बाद हो जाते हैं । क्योंकि उन को रखने और उन के प्रोसेसिग की सुविधा नहीं है ।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन सप्लीमेटरी डिमांड्ज में पिछड़े हुए इलाकों और लघु उद्योगों के विकास की ओर ध्यान नही दिया गया है । इन बातों पर ध्यान देना चाहिए और पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के विकास के लिए एक समग्र योजना बनानी चाहिए ।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. members for making their observations on the supplementary grants.

This is the first batch of supplementary grants after the budget was passed by this House and ten grants constitute nearly Rs. 285.76 crores. If we broadly divide the grants, it would be in two ways—assistance to the States and secondly assistance to the public sector undertakings.

14.00 hrs.

In the foot-note of the supplementary grants under each heat the details have been spelt out. I would

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

not therefore like to repeat them. But I would like to highlight two or three points which necessitated bringing forward of these batch of supplementary grants. While making his observations Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi asked about provision of Rs. 75 crores as plan advances to the States. It is true, when the Budget was passed in this House, the Finance Minister, while making his observations regarding the State Administrations, said about some fiscal discipline, as a result of which we can reduce the resources-gap and at the same time they can try to mobilise the resources by their own efforts. But after making some review it has been found that in many of the States it is not possible for them to augument their resources, and at the same time, if these advances are not given to them perhaps the total plan outlay, and particularly the core sector, like agriculture and irrigation, may get jeopardised. As a result of this, there was perhaps no option but to have provision to the tune of Rs. 50 crores in Ways and Means. It is known to the Members that the Reserve Bank has put strict ban on overdraft, and more and more State Governments are brought to discipline. Therefore, to meet the essential requirements it was found necessary to give some fillip to the State Governments. At the same time it is to be kept in mind that these are short-term advances and we hope it would be possible for State Governments to augument their own resources and to see that these things are not being repeated.

While making their observations some of the hon. Members have expressed their dissatisfaction over the import price of fertiliser. The fertiliser price fluctuates to some extent and while making his observations Mr. Sethi asked what Government is doing into the matter. I can assure him, there is constant exercise which is done, and as a result of this sort of exercise, it has been possible for Government to renegotiate the contracts from these areas from where we are importing the fertilisers. As a result, we could save nearly Rs. 93 crores. Some high-priced contracts have already been cancelled. So it has been possible for us to see that fertiliser prices get some sort of stability.

Certain observations have been made about the NTC mills. Regarding what money has been provided for it, the reasons etc. the necessary information has been given in the footnote and I would not like to go into them. But I would like to point out one thing. So far as NTC mills are concerned, their total turnover in 1971 was Rs. 71 crores. In the current year's loss, out of Rs. 29.40 crores, nearly 20.20 crores is due to operation of controlled cloth scheme alone. It is known to the Hon. Members and many times this has been discussed on the floor of the House. We have known about the recalcitrant attitude of some of the private sector mills about production of the controlled cloth and how the NTC mills are put in a less advantageous situation.

They are keeping all these points in view for modernisation. In order to improve their liquidity position, arrangements have been made to make some budgetary provisions in the Supplementary Grants. Some is the case with the handloom weavers because there is a huge stock with them. Efforts are made to give relief to the weavers—those who are unemployed and those who are underemployed—so that they can market them. In order to give such assistance, Rs. 5 crores has been given to the State Governments and I can tell the hon. Members that some assistance has already been given to the various State Governments as follows:—

Andhra Pradesh.	Rs. 120 lakhs.
Karnataka.	Rs. 70 ,,
Kerala.	Rs. 30 ,,
Tamil Nadu.	Rs. 180 ,,
Loans yet to be disbursed to UP.	Rs. 70 ,,
Others.	Rs. 50 ,,

Therefore, it is not a fact that we are not aware of the problems of the handloom weavers; we are aware of them. Various recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee have been looked into some of which are being implemented. One point which was discussed on the floor of this House when the budget proposals were considered was about the rate of duty on the power looms. That too was recommended by the Sivaraman Committee to give some help to the handloom weavers.

It has also been highlighted in the socio-economic twenty point programme which has been put forward by our Prime Minister. Two or three observations were made actually on the floor of the House when Demands for supplementary grants or other specific measures were being discussed, about the development of the backward region and about regional imbalance, etc. It has been the constant endeavour on the part of the Government to see that regional imbalances are done away with and backwardness of the various areas is being gradually removed. But, at the same time, it has to be kept in mind that by merely injecting some money or pumping in some industries only no area can be developed unless and until programmes are evolved taking into consideration various factors. So, keeping these things in view, a certain strategy is being made and the Ministry of Industrial Development is looking after that. Certain concessions have already been announced. So far as development of backward areas is concerned, provisions such as the scheme for giving 15 per cent subsidy or concessional assistance from the financial institutions in the hill areas and transport concessions are all there. But, at the same time, what is to be kept in mind is to see that there is a need for a close coordination between the State Governments, various Central agencies and other agencies working here. The necessary infrastructure is not being built up in the backward areas. Perhaps we cannot expect to have that much development with that much of speed which we expect.

Some of the hon. Members, while making their observations, have criticised the role of the nationalised banks. I do not deny the possibility of it. It has been commented upon even at the highest quarter that the role of the nationalised banks is not up to the mark. In certain areas, certain deficiencies are being looked into and, at the same time, constant efforts are being made to improve the functioning of the nationalised banks. The Finance Minister has taken up the matter by meeting the Chairmen of the nationalised banks. Even at the meeting held by the Prime Minister with the banks and other financial institutions, various suggestions have been put forward. We shall have to improve the functioning of the nationalised banks. There is no doubt about it. But, at the same time, it has to be kept in mind that the banks are also working under certain constraints. The total and overall credit position of the country is also very difficult and the bank has to work within these constraints. In spite of their will, sometimes it may not be possible for them to come forward with assistance either in the backward areas or in certain other areas. But, at the same time, I do appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Members. I do feel that there is an area of improvement and I can tell the hon Members that constant efforts will be made to see that they can play their desired role so far as industrial and economic development of the country is concerned.

Now, I will take up the much-discussed subject of dearness allowance to which Mr. Banerjee referred to in his speech. It is known to him and to the other Members of the House that

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

we are equally agree to see that the Central Government employees do not have any dissatisfaction. But there are certain issues which cannot be sorted out merely by acceding to the demands. Had the problem been so simple perhaps the D.A. issue would not have lingered so much. At the last meeting which took place on the 10th July and in which both the Finance Minister and Defence Minister and the staff side were present there was a preliminary discussion and the official view was clearly pointed out to them. At the same time they have also expressed their views and after that it has been decided that another meeting will be called very shortly and, I hope, after the Parliament Session is over it would be possible for us to convene the meeting and arrive at a solution. But it has to be kept in mind—perhaps Mr. Banerjee has forgotten—that it is not an isolated issue. Merely by increasing the dearness allowance or by making some provisions from the Central exchequer we cannot get rid of the problem because we shall have to keep in mind the repercussions in other areas. We shall have to keep in mind what would be the effect of Government of India's decision on State Governments.

One observation has been made, and rightly too, as to what would be the overall budgetary position by making supplementary demands to the extent of Rs. 285.76 crores. Sir, we have made an exercise and it is expected so far as the revenue side is concerned there is buoyancy of realisation and we can expect to have larger market borrowings. Even the foreign aid prospect is slightly better. Keeping all these points in view it may be possible on our part to keep the budgetary deficit to certain limits and it may not be necessary and it would not have the immediate effect on inflation. We are also making certain exercises on the expenditure side and if we can make these exercises it may be possible for us to see that the deficit does not go beyond certain limits.

Before I conclude I would like to say that I shall have to look into the matter regarding Andhra Bank mentioned by Shri Suryanarayana. I have not get the facts readily available with me but I would like to tell him that we shall look into the facts and whatever needful is required would be done. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I raised one issue under National Textile Corporation about the two mills in Kanpur one of which is Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mill. Sir, I have a fear that Shri Ram Rattan Gupta has made all the arrangements to go away to Nepal. The Central Government has already taken a decision to take over this mill. Mr. Maurya is here, Sir, let him reply.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: My hon'ble colleague is here and he has noted the point made by Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I know it has been noted. This gentleman is going away to Nepal. I want that this mill be taken over since a decision to this effect has already been taken by the Centre.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the cut motions to vote.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 12, 29, 40, 41, 59, 70, and 71."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1, 2, 4, 15, 18 to 21, 28, 47, 48, 52, 57, 70; 72; 82; 83; 89; 104; 113; 117; 118; 126 and 133"

The motion was adopted.

14.15 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 3) BILL*, 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.18 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No 4) BILL*, 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authori-

---

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 28-7-75.

† Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

sation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1973 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1973 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1973 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1973 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration.

The question is:

"The Clause 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is.

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

—

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift Tax Act, 1958 and the Companies Profits (Surtax) Act, 1964, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration"

Sir, this Bill was introduced in this House on the 9th May, 1973. The proposals relating to amendments to the direct taxes enactments, contained in this Bill, were formulated after a detailed examination of the recommendations of the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee, commonly known as Wanchoo Committee, and the 47th Report of the Law Commission on the trial and punishment of social and economic offences, the latter in so far as they relate to direct taxes. Opportunity was also taken to sponsor some amendments on the basis of suggestions received from various other quarters as well. The main objectives of the amendments propos-

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section II, dated 28-7-75.

† Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

ed to be made are to unearth black money and prevent its proliferation; to fight and curb tax evasion; to check avoidance of tax through various legal devices including the formation of trusts and diversion of income and wealth to members of the family; to reduce tax arrears and to ensure that in future, tax arrears do not accomulate; to rationalise exemptions and deductions available under the relevant enactments, and to streamline the administrative set-up and make it functionally efficient.

The Bill was referred to the Select Committee on the 15th May, 1973. The Report of the Committee was presented to this hon. House by its Chairman on the 20th March, 1975. The Committee held 64 sittings scrutinised 450 memoranda and representations on the Bill received from various individuals, public bodies, professional associations, trade organisations etc. and heard evidence of a large number of individuals and bodies I would like to congratulate the Select Committee on the thoroughness with which it has dealt with this important Bill.

The Bill has undergone changes in several directions as a result of the deliberations of the Select Committee. The Select Committee has spelt out the reasons for the charges made by it. I do not, therefore, propose to take the time of the House to go over the entire ground again, I would, however, like to explain some of the important provisions in the Bill and the main changes recommended by the Select Committee.

Among the measures for checking black money and tax evasion, amendments proposed to be made in the provisions for searches and seizures deserve mention. Under the provisions contained in the Bill, it will now be possible for a Commissioner in certain circumstances to authorise search and seizure, irrespective of whether the tax payer is assessed in his jurisdiction or not. This provision will enable quick action being taken where delay in procedures may jeopardise chances of a successful search. The power of search would now also cover persons, vessels vehicles and air-craft; and assests, account books and documents found at an assessee's premises in a search can be presumed to belong to him and relate to his affairs, unless proved otherwise.

To those who make a lot of money through infringement of the laws, monetary penalties do not really serve as deterrents. The provisions relating to prosecutions for tax offences are, therefore, proposed to be tightened up. The Select Committee has further recommended that, in order to make the provisions relating to prosecution more effective, the discretion vested in courts to award monetary punishment as an alternative to rigorous imprisonment or to reduce the term of imprisonment below the prescribed minimum should be taken away. I welcome these changes and commend them to the House.

Presently, prosecution for tax fraud is provided for only where a person takes a statement which is false. The Bill contains an additional provision to include wilful attempts to evade any tax among the offences for which prosecution can be launched. Again at present there is no provision for prosecuting those who wilfully evade payment of taxes. An amendment is being made to provide fo rigorous imprisonment in such cases also

Simultaneously, in accordance with the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee, the penalty provisions under the Income-tax Act and the Wealth Tax Act are being amended. Presently, the minimum penalty for concealment of income or wealth is equal to the income or wealth concealed and the maximum twice the amount thereof. Experience, however, shows that such heavy penalties have on the one hand, compelled one-time tax evaders to keep on to the wrong path and, on the other, have cast an unjustifiably heavy burden on the small taxpayers in the matter of penalties.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

The minimum and maximum penalties for concealment of income are, therefore, prosposed to be equal to the tax and twice the amount of tax sought to be evaded. The maximum penalty for wealth tax is, however, proposed to be five times the tax sought to be evaded because the rates of wealth tax are much lower. All the same time, persons who have not hitherto been assessed to tax but who have taxable income are being made liable to penalty for concealment of income if they do not file returns of income voluntarily within the normal period of limitation for completion of assessment.

Another important provision included in the Bill on, the basis of the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee is one relating to settlement of cases. Making of settlement has long been an established practice but it has had no statutory basis. The Wanchoo Committee as also the Public Accounts Committee in its 50th Report have suggested statutory provisions or guidelines in this regard. Provision is, therefore, being made for a settlement machinery. However, once an assessee applied for settlement of a case, he will be debarred from withdrawing his application at any later stage and where the application is entertained by the Settlement Commission, the order of the Settlement Commission will be final.

Many taxpayers, even in higher income brackets, try to get out of penalties and prosecutions for tax fraud by taking the plea that they have not maintained any accounts. The Bill as originally introduced accordingly included a provision for compulsory maintenance of accounts by all taxpayers engaged in normally accepted professions and by those in business whose income exceeds Rs. 25,000 or turnover exceeds Rs. 2.5 lakhs in a year. The Committee has recommended that only persons carrying on legal, medical, engineering or architectural professions or the profession of accountancy, technical consultancy or interior decoration or any other profession notified by the Board in the official gazette, be required to maintain accounts irrespective of their income/receipts. Persons engaged in other professions should be required to maintained accounts only if their income/receipts exceed the limit as in the case of business. I would commend these changes to the House.

The power of survey is a useful instrument for checking tax evasion. The existing provisions in this regard, however, are subject to certain serious limitations. Certain categories of income tax authorities are now being empowered to check cash, stocks or other valuables found in the business premises, record statements of any person in the said premises and require any information relevant for tax proceedings to be furnished to them They will also be entitled to enter any other premises, besides, the business premises where the taxpayer states that any part of his books of account, cash and stocks etc. are kept.

It is noticed that although taxpayers at times incur huge ostentatious expenditure on certain functions, ceremonies and events, when the matter comes up for examination in the relevant assessment proceedings it becomes extremely difficult to ascertain correct facts and to gather adequate evidence for proper assessment, due to lapse of time. The proposed provision, therefore, seeks also to enable certain income tax authorities to collect information and record statements of persons concerned at any time after a function, ceremony or event but before the stage of assessment proceedings in the following year, where they are of the opinion that having regard to the nature, scale or extent of the expenditure incurred, it is necessary to doso.

The Wanchoo Committee made a number of recommendations in the field of tax avoidance. While it is true that tax avoidance is not illegal, it is equally true that, to the extent to

which it leads to unfair reduction of one's tax liability, in the final analysis tax avoidance is as injurious to the economy of the community as tax evasion.

The institution of religious and charitable trusts has been widely used for practising tax avoidance. Some amendments had already been made to the provisions relating to trust in the Income-tax and Wealth-tax Acts through the Finance Act, 1972 on the basis of the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee. The Bill contains some further amendments on the basis of recommendations of the same Committee. The object is primarily to ensure that trusts are not used as media for tax avoidance by the founders, trustees or their relatives.

The Bill, as originally introduced, contained a provision seeking to tax 'ghost' or anonymous donations to charitable trusts at the rate of 65 per cent so as to put a check on unaccounted or concealed money finding its way into the charitable trusts in the guise of donations. The Select Committee has recommended that this provision be dropped as it would cause hardship to charitable institutions. Keeping in view the practical considerations involved, I commend the change.

Under the existing provisions of law, charitable trusts or institutions created before 1-4-1962 enjoy tax exemption, even if they are for the benefit of any particular religious community or caste, whereas such exemption is not available to similar trusts or institutions created after that date. The Bill as originally introduced, contained a provision that the income of such charitable trusts or institutions will not be exempt from tax, even if they were created before 1-4-1962. The Select Committee has recommended that the exemption enjoyed by such trusts created before 1-4-1962 should not be withdrawn as it would put such trusts to great hardship, particularly the trusts made for the benefit of the minority communities. I agree with the view of the Select Committee.

The original Bill contained a provision proposing to ban investment of any funds by trusts seeking exemption, in any business concern not owned or controlled by the Government. A period of five years was also provided to enable them to make necessary changes in their investments. The Select Committee has recommended that instead of prohibiting the investment of trust funds in business concernes not owned or controlled by the Government, the statute should specify the modes and forms in which the funds of charitable or religious trusts and institutions may be invested. Such modes and forms of investment have also been spelt out by the Committee. However, the Select Committee recommended that this provision should not be applicable to (a) any funds forming part of the corpus of the trust or institution immediately before the 1st day of June, 1973, (b) the original corpus (being assets other than cash) of any trust or institution established on or after the 1st day of June, 1973 and (c) any contributions (otherwise than in cash) made on or after the 1st day of June, 1973 with a specific direction that they shall form part of the corpus of the trust or institution. While I generally welcome the change recommended by the Select Committee, I should like to mention that the exceptions to the general restriction relating to investment in the specified modes and forms, as recommended by the Select Committee, appear to be too wide. In order to avoid possibility of investment of trust funds in a manner which enables exercise of economic control over companies without the consequential liability to income and wealth taxes, I am suggesting that even the funds falling in the three excepted categories mentioned by the Committee should not be allowed to be invested or to remain invested in the equity shares of companies other than Government companies.

While steps are being taken to tighten up some of the provisions relating to trusts so as to eliminate the scope for their abuse for tax avoi-

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

dance, the Select Committee has also recommended an amendment seeking to exempt certain charitable funds of national importance from income-tax and to empower the Central Government to grant exemption, by notification, to any other funds or institutions established for charitable purposes, having regard to its objects and importance throughout India or throughout any State or States. The provision as amended by the Select Committee however does not cover religious trusts and institutions. The Government amendment in this regard seeks therefor to extend the benefit of this provision to trusts or institutions established for public religious or public religious and public charitable purpose as well. Exemption to such trusts and institutions will be granted having regard to the manner in which their affairs are administered and supervised for ensuring that the income accruing to them is properly applied for the purpose for which they have been established. I trust these amendments would be welcome.

Large arrears of tax have been a matter of serious concern to us. A number of recommendations were made by the Wanchoo Committee to help collection of arrears of tax and also to try to see that in future, as far as possible large arrears of tax do not accumulate. On the basis of these recommendations several important amendments are proposed to be made in this sphere through the Bill. As mentioned earlier, provision is being made for prosecuting a tax defaulter who wilfully attempts to evade payment of tax. Before a tax payer can file an appeal to the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, he must now pay the undisputed tax. Properties transferred by an individual, otherwise than for adequate consideration, to the spouse, minor child, daughter-in-law or to son's minor child are now proposed to be liable to attachment and sale for realising any of the tax dues of such individual. The Select Committee has recommended that in this provision, transfer of property of the assessee should also include indirect transfers and the provision should apply only in respect of transfers made on or after the 1st day of June, 1973. The changes are welcome.

The Bill as originally introduced contained a provision that the house rent paid by a self-employed individual in excess of 10 per cent of his gross total income but subject to a maximum of Rs. 300 per month or 15 per cent of the gross total income, whichever is less, would be allowed as a deduction in computing his income, subject to certain conditions. The Select Committee has recommended that the deduction contemplated should also be made available to salaried employees who are not in receipt of any tax-free house rent allowance I welcome the change.

The Bill also seeks to provide that expenses incurred in conducting the assessment proceedings or appeals relating thereto should be allowed as deduction in computing the total income, subject to an over all ceiling The provision contained in the original Bill proposed a ceiling of Rs. 2,000 in this regard. The Select Committee has recommended that the ceiling should be raised to Rs. 5,000 I commend the change to the House.

In the field of tax administration, a major step which is being taken is to streamline the administrative set up and to make it functionally efficient is to permit a change in the pattern of jurisdiction in respect of assessment work so as to enable the experience and guidance of a senior officer of the rank of Inspecting Assistant Commissioner being made available to the Income-tax officers. For this purpose, the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner's range is proposed to be made, where it is advantageous to do so, the basic jurisdictional unit, and the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner and all the Income-tax Officers under him will, in this pattern of jurisdiction, have con-

current jurisdicatoin oyer all the cases in the range. This will enable more important and complicated cases being handled directly by senior officers either singly or jointly with Income-tax Officers.

Sir, the objects of the Bill are very laudable. The provisions of the Bill, when enacted into law, will help in combating tax evasion, curbing tax avoidance and dealing with the problem of tax arrears more effectively. I trust that the Bill will receive the unanimous support of the House.

Sir, I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift Tax Act, 1958, and the Companies profits (Surtax) Act, 1964, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, as a member of the Select Committee, I have appended a note of dissent along with Mr. Sezhiyan and Mr. Mavalankar and I do not want to repeat the arguments given there, because some of the amendments given notice of by the hon. Minister are welcome. I do realise that we could not have radically changed the various provisions. Attempts have been made no doubt to bring to book tax evaders. An attempt has also been made to see whether there is a parallel economy running in this country with the help of the black money which is there to the tune of Rs. 10,000 crores or Rs. 20,000 crores—we do not know how much it is—and whether we are able to unearth it. I am happy the Prime Minister is here. When she was Finance Minister, regarding avoidance of tax through the medium of charitable trusts, she said:

"One of the major devices leading to tax evasion and avoidance is the creation of private trusts."

We met many representatives of these trusts. Some were really those whom we could possibly trust, but there were many whom we could not trust. Some provisions were made in the Finance Bill of that year and this was done, to quote the Prime Minister again, "to curb the use of the funds of charitable and religious trusts to acquire control over industries and business". Some measures have been taken, but what is the position today?

The main objects of the Bill have been stated to be—

"(i) to un-earth black money and prevent its proliferation;

(ii) to fight and curb tax evasion;

(iii) to check avoidance of tax through various legal devices, including the formation of trusts and diversion of income or wealth to members of family;

(iv) to reduce tax arrears and to curb accumulations in future;

(v) to rationalise exemptions and deductions;

(vi) to streamline the administrative set-up and make it functionally efficient."

These were the laudable objectives for which the Bill was sent to the Select Committee. I am sorry the Chairman of the Committee, who did a wonderful job, is not here. I do not see Mr. Sathe also, who also appended a note of dissent. He said, this cannot be termed as a note of dissent but only as his comments on this Bill.

Today when we are discussing this particular Bill, what is the picture before us? I have not got the current figures, but in 1971-72, out of 21 lakh assessees assessed for income-tax, the total number of persons whose income was above Rs. 1 lakh was only 27,442. In 1975 it might have risen to 30,000 or 35,000. Those persons paid a total revenue which was almost Rs. 1100 crores in 1971-72. Those whose income was between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 1

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

lakh paid about 20 per cent of the tax revenue, their total number being approximately 3 lakhs. The rest numbering about 17 to 18 lakhs paid only 10 per cent of the tax revenue. This clearly reveals that the entire black money to the tune of Rs. 10,000 crores—I do not know whether the Government has been able to assess this amount exactly—it may be the tune of even Rs. 20,000 crores now—this money is confined to these 27,442 persons or 30,000 persons. Out of a population 65 crores, 30,000 persons are controlling black money to the tune of Rs. 10,000 to 20,000 crores Now, what are the measures to control or punish these 30,000 people? They are the big business houses. They are the monopolists. They run newspapers, they run jute mills and textile mills. They run iron and steel mills. We know how they join and how they help the counter-revolutionary forces in the country. We know a particular business house which controls 13 newspapers, jute mills and what not. We know how they were aiding and abetting the counter-revolutionary forces headed by, according to Mr. Samar Guha, the tallest person in the country, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan. I know Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan has made great sacrifices. His sacrifice is twice my age. But sacrifice is not a fixed deposit from which one can draw. From out of black money, they corrupt the political parties, all political parties including the ruling party. That is why after the Wanchoo Commission's recommendations, an honest effort has been made through this bill to unearth black money. But what measures have been taken? Speaking on the Finance Bill recently—under which the exemption limit has been raised from Rs. 6,000/- to Rs. 8,000/—I had said. "Why not take this opportunity,—when there is an atmosphere in the country, an atmosphere of speed, an atmosphere of courage, an atmosphere of conviction and an atmosphere of progress—and bring in a legislation by which the income-tax dodgers, the income-tax evaders—who are, according to me, anti-social elements—are not allowed to approach the court of law? Why not take this opportunity to make this particular crime, this particular offence non-justiciable? There may be some more criticism about it. There may be some people who would criticize. We should not be afraid of criticism. We have tolerated criticism enough. Everybody to-day knows that at least now every man in the country takes things seriously; and I am happy about it. Otherwise, our parliamentary democracy was so liquid that it can flow anywhere, even into the gutters of the country. Why not have the courage? I was happy that the Finance Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam said that he will apply his mind. A time has come when, by passing such a legislation, we can preclude, debar those persons who have to pay Rs. 800 crores of arrears—I am talking of arrears and not of black money. According to this source, it is the effective arrears. I do not know what the non-effective arrears is. They are living in India. Some cases are in the High Court; and some are before the Supreme Court. When the case goes to the latter, it takes 2 or 3 years; sometimes it may take 50 years. So, a legislation may be brought in. Another thing I would say. Shri Vasant Sathe, in his note of dissent, has said:

> "This may not strictly be termed as a note of dissent. But I wished to register my feeling of disappointment having wasted lot of public money and more than two years of time of the Select Committee on a Bill whose provisions have no nexus with the main objective enumerated in the terms of reference. Such an exercise is self-deceptive and misleads the people."

I do not wholly agree with this. It has misled the country also. Naturally, even Mr. Vasant Sathe, a member of the ruling party and a lawyer—I am not a lawyer—has felt the futility of this legislation. Unless a comprehensive legislation is brought in, it will not bring about un-earthing

of black money. Not only legislation, but certain measures have to be taken. We have been shouting from the house-tops that some measures should be taken by which the black money comes out.

Recently in Bangla Desh they demonetised and it has brought out a huge amount of black money. Here also we should demonetise now, but of course because of our demand and because of Government's hesitation, the tax evaders must have disposed of hundred rupee notes and converted them into gold or property or something else, but really they should demonetise and put a ceiling on urban property.

Then there are certain strict measures which have to be taken by further legislation, not only by giving powers to the income-tax officers. Some of the officers have done a wonderful job and I congratulate them, but there are certain others who also connive with the tax evaders. I know certain cases. In a city like Kanpur, the property of a particular mill owner was about to be attached, but somebody informed him and he went in a writ to the High Court and that could not be attached. This gentleman has not paid income-tax after independence, not a single pie. Sometimes people become indepedent, they do not pay at all.

Another gentleman, who after independence has not paid income-tax, wealth tax, sales tax or any tax, is the famous Ram Ratan Gupta who once upon a time was a Member of this House. I am afraid this gentleman is going away to Nepal. He is actually hobnobbing with a gentleman in Nepal who is supposed to be the Guru of the Maharaja of Nepal. Once he gets hold of the Guru in Nepal, you can understand what will happen in Nepal. I only request the Hon. Finance Minister to convey my feelings to the Minister of External Affairs not to allow this gentleman to go to Nepal. Let him confine himself to Kanpur, let him not go to Nepal. I am happy that today the Congress Committee in U.P. has raised its voice. I have been fighting, there were nine attempts on me but I have not yielded to the threats of this man who has tried to corrupt everyone there. Rs. 31 lakhs of income-tax were due from him, but he got it written off. Dr. Reddy, Governor of U.P., was then the Minister of State in the Finance Ministry. He is a nice person, a product of Shanti Niketan. Poor fellow, he did not know what he wanted. He got a note prepared and Rs. 31 lakhs were written off. When we asked questions whether the gentleman was dead or whether he had gone away to other countries, they said an investigation would be made. I do not impute any motive to Dr. Reddy whom I regard. He is a sort of Acharya from Shanti Niketan. Like Ram Ratan Gupta there are many in Kanpur, but he is the best of the lot. To punish such people it is necessary to bring proper legislation.

We wanted certain files containing detailed reasons for the acceptance or non-acceptance of most of the recommendations of the following Committees, but they were not available. The Committees were: Income-tax Investigation Committee, 1948; Income-tax Enquiry Commission, 1953-54; the one man Committee presided over by Prof. Kaldor, 1956; the Direct Taxation Enquiry Commission, 1958-59. In the absence of the relevant files, it has not been possible to give the reasons for not accepting these recommendations. I am only saying that these files were not available. My hon. friend Mr. Sezhiyan, who is unfortunately not here, who is in bad company, I really feel for him, was the one gentleman who laboured much in this Committee, hats off to him for his labour, and he has given a Note of Dissent.

The income-tax net is more like the proverbial spider's net in which the small files are caught, but the big ones escape. This is exactly what has happened. In this particular Bill more powers have been given, but above

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

that I would request the Hon. Minister to kindly consider for a moment whether some more provisions are not necessary to curb the activities of trusts. Take the Tirupati Trust. I do not say anything against it, otherwise somebody will be angry and say that because I belong to the Communist Party and I do not believe in God, I am attacking Tirupati. I will bow a thousand times to Tirupati, but what about the Tirupati Trust? What about the Viswanath Trust in Banaras? What about the Trust in Dilwara Temple? There is a huge amount at their disposal. I do not know now this money is utilised, but they are giving this money to the industrialists. This Trust money is being utilised for certain industries. Though there is enough provision to ban that, to check that, still they are going it. I can understand Trusts for widows. We know how earnestly they argued their point in Bombay, but Mr. Palkiwala argued before us for three hours. I am envious of his eloquence, fighting for those who in his personal opinion also were utilising this money in the name of God for purposes which do not serve the country.

There is a story that a Committee was appointed to find out how much of the money collected in Gurudwaras, Masjids and Mandirs went to God. When somebody was asked in a masque how much money he took and he said, "I put a circle. The amount which remains in the circle goes to God and the amount outside the circle is mine." Somebody else ultimately said, "I do not believe in these things. I throw the money so that God can take whatever he can possibly take. Whatever comes down is mine." It is just like this.

I am not against the Trusts if they are honestly run. Let the money be used for even religious purposes, but the money is being advanced to industrialists and to monopoly houses. These matters were raised in this House The hon. Minister unfortunately joined the Select Committee very late, but I agree that he has conceded many points and I am sure that after one year's fair trial after this legislation is passed, he will come before this house, if it exists, with a comprehensive legislation for controlling black money.

Concealment of income by a person, if it is found, should be made public. If it is published, then socially also the person concerned will be boycotted and put to shame, of course if there is any shame left. Today concealment of income in our country does not make a man's position worse. A person against whom income-tax is due, wealth tax is due, to the tune of not only thousands of rupees, but lakhs of rupees, he can readily become the Chairman of a big commission or he can preside over a function where the Prime Minister is invited.

15.00 hrs.

When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was alive, when he went to Kanpur in 1962, I was surprised to learn that he was being paid a cheque of Rs. 2½ lakhs. I still remember that I wrote him a letter saying, "Respected Panditji that the cheque that was being paid consisted of Rs. 1½ lakhs from the Employers' Association against whom an arrear of income tax was due to the tune of Rs. 4.98 crores; Rs. 50,000 by the Cloth Merchants who increased the price of cloth between Diwali and Dussehra; and Rs. 50,000 by the Leather Merchants who gave only 50 paise to their workers, the lowest wages." I must say that when he reached Kanpur, when he was given an ovation by the Corporation—at that time the Mayor of the Corporation was Mr. Ram Rattan Gupta—when the cheque was being given to him by Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, who was the CTC chief, he immediately said, "Where did you get this money from"? He put a question and returned the cheque. Such was the Prime Minister of our country. I am sure Mrs. Indira Gandhi would have nationalised the banks because she had the courage

and conviction to do it. She is the greatest lady which this country has produced. I am not talking of Rani Jhansi. That is a different matter, I must say that she is a lady of nerves. She has shown to the country what she could do.

On the 26th, somebody said that there would be bloodshed in Delhi. I am yet to see that. I have not seen Nader Shah or somebody. I was moving. I was told by the people that if I went out, I would be murdered and so on. I said plainly that we are 12 brothers, 11 are dead and I am only one alieve. I wanted to die at the hands of scmebody who can possibly kill me. Nobody had done it. Not a single shop was closed for even half an hour.

So, I can say that she has the courage and conviction to bring a legislation by which the black money could be unearthed. With these words, I again request the hon. Finance Minister, when he replies, to assure this House, what other provisions, apart from the provisions of the Bill, are being made, to unearth the black money.

We have seen, after the raiding of the Jaipur House and other forts, how much jwellery has come out. I would like to know whether there is any intention to raid other houses also. I do not want an immediate reply, otherwise, these will become a farce. Let him reply in his own heart and ask the income tax authorities to do it I am sure, the Finance Minister will see that these houses are searched. I am also happy to read in the newspapers that all posh houses either in Delhi or in other metropolitan cities, will be searched to know how they have actually acquired this wealth. In Delhi itself, if you happen to go around, whether it is Golf Links or Maharani Bagh, you will find many big houses. In Golf Links, I am told that one of the Members of Parliament had purchased a house worth Rs. 5 lakhs. I was surprised and I wanted to know whether the value is really Rs. 5 lakhs. Another person said that he was prepared to purchase a house for Rs. 10 lakhs.

I do not know how possibly he could have Rs. 5 lakhs. This is the 25th year of our parliamentary life. Most of us are living in North Avenue and South Avenue and we have not been able to acquire any property. How could a Member of Parliament acquire property worth Rs. 5 lakhs? It requires a thorough investigation. Whether it is Maharani Bagh or Golf Link or any other link, we have to find out the link which can bring so much money.

An investigation should be made into the coming up of sky-scrapers in Bombay. I went to Bombay after six months. I could not recognise Bombay. You go to Pali Hills. It has completely changed. I am surprised to see so many sky-scrapers coming up. Who are the persons who could possibly build those houses? Now, it has suddenly been stopped. About 3 lakh workers have become absolutely idle. Why? I want the Chairman of the Board of Direct Taxes to have the same courage to raid big houses in Bombay, Calcutta and other places.... ..

AN HON. MEMBER: Also Madras.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I do not know much about Madras. But surely in Madras also. We have got a book which has been prepared by my hon. friend, Shri Muruganantham. But I do not want to read it when DMK Members are not here. I want them to listen and reply to that. I do not want to stab somebody at his back. An inquiry should be conducted into all the big houses in Bombay, Delhi, Madras and other metropolitan cities, including Kanpur. Though small houses have been constructed there, liquid money is more than the houses.

With these words, I support the Bill. I support it with an observation that this Bill, ultimately, does

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

not help in unearthing black money. I repeat that more has to be done to unearth black money. In addition to the various provisions of the Bill, further measures have to be taken and these measures should be announced in this House.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very happy to support the Bill. It is very nice that it has been possible to bring this important Bill during this short session.

Before this Bill, the Wanchoo Commission has made a very thorough report. The Select Committee has worked for about 1-1/2 years and examined the Bill. About 80 witnesses appeared before the Select Committee. They got about 450 memoranda from various persons and organisations. Various important persons and organisations gave evidence before the Select Committee. The Cabinet Secretary, the Economic Affairs Secretary, the Finance Secretary and the Chairman of the Central Board of Revenue also appeared before the Select Committee. After taking into account all the views expressed by different cross-sections in the country, the Select Committee has made their recommendations and these recommendations have been incorporated in the Bill which is before the House today.

Before I go to other points, I want to draw the attention of my hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, who has spoken just now to his note of dissent. He has criticised and attacked every body. I have been prompted to speak on the note of dissent given by Shri S. M. Banerjee along with his other colleagues Shri Era Sezhiyan and Shri Mavalankar. On the one hand, Shri S. M. Banerjee has said that raids should be carried out everywhere in every big house, on the other hand, he has objected as to why we are giving so many powers to the Income-tax officers. He has mentioned in the note of dissent in paragraph 30:

> "The Bill has amended Section 132A and introduced a new Section 133A. These two provisions have clothed the Income-tax Officer with enormous authority."

Now it is said that they can enter any house, whether the proprietor is there or whether the clerk is there; whether anybody is there or not, they can enter any house and search. He is critical of that and he says that giving these powers to such officers is not desirable. On the one hand he says that the raids should be carried out, and on the other hand when Government is giving this power to the income-tax officers—they are very important officers; they are not ordinary officers—he gives this kind of note of dissent. This is adopting double talk. (*Interruptions*) Ultimately, at the end, this is what he says:

> "This Bill is indeed a Black Money Bill—a Bill to encourage black money."

I only wanted to draw attention to this—what he has written in the note of dissent and what he talks. I thought I must point out this difference. This has prompted me to participate in the discussion on this Bill.

It is very essential that there should be fear in the minds of the tax-payers, in the minds of the public. On account of this fear, the Board of Direct Taxes has been able to collect more than Rs. 250 crores last year. This is not a small amount. They say that there is recession in every industry. But the revenue has gone up by Rs. 250 crores. So many people have come forward to pay because of fear. There should be this fear; if a person tries to avoid the tax or evade the tax, he will have to pay a high penalty and not only penalty but also face prosecution and the prospect of going to jail. These are the clauses where strong action is proposed in

the Bill by the Government. As I said, the revenue has increased because of this fear, the black money is gradually coming out. Therefore, I say that every care has been taken at the stage of Select Committee to make this Bill foolproof, to plug the loopholes, to try to simplify the language and also try to create fear in the minds of the tax-evaders. Therefore, I congratulate the Finance Minister for this fine piece of legislation.

Then, they have also given an opportunity. The opportunity is this. If any person, whatever wrong he may have done, wants to disclose his real income, there is the Settlement Committee; he can approach the Settlement Committee and make the position clear, and if the Settlement Committee is satisfied, there is the opportunity for his to come to settlement and save himself from all those provisions.

So, there are two things. If a person tries to evade, there is the provision for penalty. They have also said that the assessees can come and take advantage of this, otherwise they will have to suffer for evasion of taxes. I think, Sir, both these clauses will gradually reduce to a great extent the evasion of taxes.

In this connection, what my friends have said about the Settlement Commission:

> "One cannot escape the conclusion that this Settlement Commission is designed to help big tax evaders in reducing their liability and getting out of the provisions relating to prosecution and penalties."

The point is, that whatever the Government does, our friends have always to criticize it. Though on the one hand, they know that this is good, yet they will critisize it. Then, Sir, who are the members of this Settlement Commission? The Settlement Commission shall consist of a Chairman and two other members and who are they? They will be chosen from amongst persons of integrity and outstanding ability, having special knowledge of, and experience in, problems relating to direct taxes and business accounts. The persons selected will have intimate knowledge and experience so that they can do justice just like judges. Is this to help the tax evaders? There is nothing else but they have to criticise whatever the Government does. Let them not have two standards; they should have only one standard.

My friends have also mentioned about the charitable trusts. Now the provisions in this Bill are meant to stop the hitherto practice of investing funds in shares of companies and no one can take objection to it. Further, the Government has taken away their right of voting. On any shares of companies held by trusts, the voting rights of these shares are not with the trustees, but with the Government. Secondly, in future, the trusts cannot make investment in the shares of any company. The entire amount of the charitable trusts is to be utilised according to the policy laid down by Government. They can make investments in nationalised banks, in government securities, in post office deposits, Government bonds etc. which are guaranteed by Government. Government will have full control in future investments by these trusts. And whatever investment has been made by the charitable trusts, Government has taken away the right of voting. Even now, my friends want to critisize. I wanted to point out to my friends, that by this Bill, how much power Government has taken in their hands and what they have done to plug the loopholes.

My friend also mentioned about the tax arrears. The tax arrears are about 800 crores and about 1.3 million assessments are in arrears. In this connection, the total amount of collections by way of income-tax, wealth tax and gift tax is Rs. 1500 crores annually and the total number of asses-

[Shri S. R. Damani]

sees is 3.5 million. Now, out of Rs 1500 crores of annual collections, if Rs. 800 crores are in arrears, it is a little more than half and out of 3.5 million assessees, if assessment in respect of 1.3 million is in arrears, the position is not so bad as my friend has pointed. I am not pleading for anybody but I want to show what the government has done.

Yesterday we discussed about the Finance Bill in which the exemption limit has been increased from Rs. 6000 to Rs. 8000. By that step, 7 lakhs assessees will be reduced. Then they have provided for summary assessments in respect of incomes upto Rs. 25,000. So, the burden on the Income-tax officers will be considerably reduced and they can concentrate on the big cases. So, all the 3,000 income-tax officers, Assistant Commissioners and the Commissioners can concentrate on the big income group and can take care to see where the evasion is going on and catch them. By these measures, all efforts have been made to reduce the tax evasion and catch the tax evaders. I, therefore, congratulate the Finance Minister for this Bill.

Then, a word about this Rs. 800 crores arrears. This is a very ambiguous thing. I think it will be better if the Board of Direct Taxes take a little more pain in explaining out of this how much amount is outstanding on account of litigation, how much amount is outstanding on account of assessment having been completed but payment date has not yet become due and how much amount is outstanding for more than one year so that we can know what is the real outstanding, where the weakness lies and why the amount is not recovered. If they give the break-up, they will get less criticism from the Members. I hope in future they will take a little more care in giving a break-up of the outstandings.

Before I conclude, I want to make one or two suggestions....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about unearthing black money? Why not you suggest something?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The Finance Minister will be able to reply about that. In a country like ours where agricultural income is tax-free, how can a man estimate this is black money and this is not black money? It is all a guess-work. I do not want to indulge in this matter. Let the Finance Minister reply about this.

Between the Income-tax officers promoted and the direct recruits there seems to be a long-standing dispute going on which creates a lot of bad blood.

Hon. Finance Minister may kindly make all efforts to settle the disputes between the two categories of staff, so that there are no contradictions.

There are so many works which have been entrusted to I.T.Os. such as maintenance of statistics, etc. These should be taken away from them so that they may concentrate more on completing the assessments.

There is dearth of training centres for the officers. There is only one training centre at Nagpur for three thousand officers. More training centres should be opened for the training of these officers.

Without retrenchment or creation of new posts, computerisation may be adopted.

Hon. Finance Minister has spent crores and crores of rupees to meet the demands of other Departments but he is a bit economical so far as his own Department is concernd. I hope the Finance Minister will be liberal and give more money for training purposes, for statistics and for residential accommodation for Income Tax Department.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill is a major piece of legislation and of fundamental importance. It seeks to effect wide changes of far reaching importance in the structure and pattern of direct taxation. The Joint Select Committee, to which the original bill was referred, has thoroughly examined the Bill and made some important changes. Sir, I welcome the Bill in the new shape in which it has emerged from the examination and deliberations of the Joint Select Committee.

The main objectives of the bill are—

1. To unearth black money and prevent its proliferation.
2. To fight and curb evasion of tax.
3. To check avoidance of tax through various legal devices including the formation of trusts and diversion of income or wealth to members of the same family.
4. To reduce tax arrears and prevent accumulation of arrears in future.
5. To rationalise exemptions and deductions available under the relevant enactments; and
6. To streamline the administrative set up and make it functionally effective.

The Bill is thus comprehensive in character and seeks to make the necessary and consequential amendments in all the direct tax laws such as the Income Tax Act, 1961, the Wealth Tax Act 1957, the Gift Tax Act 1958, the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act of 1964.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI C. M. STEPHEN *in the Chair*]

The policy as regards direct taxes has been progressive in character. The higher the income the larger the proportion of it which you pay by way of tax. Over the years the progressiveness of the tax system increased to such an extent that the highest rate of taxation on income went up to 99.75 per cent. This was responsible for our reputation as the most highly-taxed nation. This rate of tax on the highest bracket was brought down to 77 per cent last year. The objectives of our policy were broadly to maximise revenue for developmental purposes, and to reduce inequalities of income and wealth. Though revenue has increased continuously over the years, it must be admitted that by and large both the objectives of tax policy have been defeated by the poor and inefficient administration of the enforcement machinery and adverse reactions of the tax papers to the structure and pattern of the tax system.

The result has been avoidance and evasion of tax on an unprecedentedly large scale all along the line and the accumulation of black money in the hands of tax evaders, blackmarketeers, smugglers etc. which has threatened to make governmental control of the economy ineffective and nugatory. This has happened though the number of assessees has been small. For instance, on 31-3-74 it was not more than 34,60,843. Out of a total collection of Rs. 1304.5 crores of corporation tax and taxes on income other than corporation tax, Rs. 1201.4 crores were accounted for by (1) deduction at source; (2) advance tax; and (3) self-assessment. This means, collection of only Rs. 103 crores was due to regular assessment. Now as against this, consider the large army of people in this department. There are today over 3000 incometax officers, 100 commissioners, 700 assistant commissioners, 3188 inspectors and 26666 supervisory/clerical staff. Assessment work which involved serious attention on the part of this bureaucracy has yielded a collection of only Rs. 103 crores during 1973-74.

It is to deal with this situation, i.e to cope with the problems of tax

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

evasion, to unearth black money and to prevent its proliferation and to streamline and improve the enforcement machinery that this Bill has been brought forward by the Government.

To achieve these objectives, the Bill seeks to plug some loopholes rationalise the system of exemptions and deductions and tone up the efficiency of the administrative machinery. I have not the slightest doubt that the Bill will succeed in achieving those objectives to a considerable extent.

There has been a lot of discussion about charitable and religious trusts. Their funds have been used to acquire control over industry and business. I wish the committee had recommended a system under which, as in Maharashtra and Gujarat, the Charity Commissioner supervises and regulates their functioning and investments. The provisions in the amended Bill will however go a long way to prevent the abuse of funds and are also, in my view, fair to trusts created before 1-4-62 The exemption from Income tax granted to such charitable trusts has not been withdrawn as contemplated by the provisions of the original Bill.

For years we thought that only merchants, traders and manufacturers were guilty of tax evasion and holding of black money. But recently, a highly educated, respected and influential class of people have joined their ranks *viz.*, prosperous members of the legal, medical, engineering or architectural professions. This has a very depressing effect on the morale of the whole community. The income-tax officers usually come from the same class of people as these professionals. I hope class interests will not prevent them from strict and honest implementation of the provisions which amend section 44A of the Income-Tax Act, requiring those professional people to keep proper accounts of their receipts and expenses.

Out of the numerous amendments to the direct tax laws, I will like to mention only one more, *viz.*, that relating to prosecution, embodied in clauses 68, 70 and 100 of the Bill before us. The Bill seeks to make the provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to prosecution more effective, by taking away the discretion vested in courts to award monetary punishment as an alternative to rigorous imprisonment or to reduce the term of imprisonment below the prescribed minimum. It is sad to note, that despite stupendous tax-evasion there was no case at all of prosecution from 1940-41 to 1958-59. Even afterwards there have been only stray and nominal cases of prosecution. The Public Accounts Committee in its 87th Report has said, that out of 75 cases where the income concealed was over Rs. 5 lakhs during 1970-71, only in one case was prosecution launched and that two other cases were stated to be under consideration.

This shows that the provisions of the law relating to prosecution have remained on paper and have not been implemented at all. No wonder India has become a taxevaders' paradise.

Unless the tax department energises itself, overcomes its fatal weaknesses, and implements the Act with vigour, honesty and integrity the claims of revenue will continue to be sacrificed mercilessly and the ideal of a growth-oriented tax system, a tax system, which promotes economic development, yields a higher revenue as rational income increases and makes a thrust towards a serious reduction of inequalities of income and wealth will continue to elude us as completely as it did in the past.

With these remarks, I support the Bill.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के द्वारा चार कानूनों में संशोधन किया जा रहा है— आय कर ऐक्ट, 1961, सम्पत्ति कर ऐक्ट,

1957, उपहार (गिफ्ट) कर ऐक्ट, 1958 और कम्पनी मुनाफा कर टैक्स ऐक्ट, 1964 इन चार कानूनों में संशोधन करने की कोशिश इस विधेयक द्वारा की गई है। इन संशोधनों के मन्त्री जी ने 6 उद्देश्य बतलाये हैं (1) काले धन का बाहर निकालना तथा उसे बढ़ने से रोकना, (2) कर-वंचना यानी कर की चोरी को समाप्त या कम करना, (3) कानूनों का सहारा लेकर करों से बचने के प्रयासों को समाप्त करना, जैसे ट्रस्ट आदि बना कर जो लोग कोशिश करते हैं, (4) करों की बकाया को कम करना तथा भविष्य में उसे बढ़ने से रोकना, (5) करों में कमी तथा ऐग्जेम्पशन को रोकना, (6) प्रशासकीय व्यवस्था, जो बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है, को ठीक करना।

ये बहुत ही अच्छे उद्देश्य है। इन उद्देश्यों से किसी को मतभेद नहीं हो सकता। अगर मतभेद कही होता है तो उसके कार्यान्वयन के सिलसिले में, कि उसको कैसे लागू किया जाता है। इसी सिलसिले में मैं एक, दो बातें निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

इन तमाम कानूनो को लागू करने के लिए जो इनका प्रशासनिक यंत्र है, वह यंत्र ऊपर से नीचे तक भ्रष्ट हैं आम तौर से और उस में इक्का-दुक्का लोग ही अच्छे हो सकते हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि तमाम सरकारी अधिकारी भ्रष्ट नही हैं लेकिन बहुतेरे अधिकारी भ्रष्ट हैं और अगर सब अधिकारी ठीक से काम करें, ईमानदारी से काम करें और अपने कर्त्तव्य का पालन करें, करों की वसूली के सिलसिले में, तो सरकार की आमदनी कई गुना बढ़ सकती है और काले धन की जो सृष्टि होती है, उसे रोका जा सकता है। हर आदमी जानता हैं कि हमारे यहां अरबों रुपया काला धन छिपा हुआ है और टैक्सों का अरबों रुपया बकाया है जिसे लोग छिपाये बैठे हैं। वे सरकारी अधिकारियों से मिलकर या बिना मिले हुए उस रुपये को बचा जाते हैं। श्री कालडर ने आज से पांच सात साल पहले कहा था कि पांच अरब रुपया काले धन का देश में है जो कि लोगों ने करों को छिपा कर तथा बचा कर रखा है। मुझे सही आंकड़े तो मालूम नहीं और मंत्री ज. को मालूम होंगे तो वह बतावेंगे कि आज कितना रुपया ऐसा है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि उस से बहुत ज्यादा होगा। इसलिये जो उद्देश्य बताये गये हैं, अगर इन को सिद्ध करना चाहते हैं और इन को हासिल करना चाहते हैं, तो यह जरूरी है कि हम प्रशासन को चुस्त और दुरुस्त करें, जिन की मदद से करों की चोरी होती है और अब वह समय आ गया है कि जबकि हम अफसरों को सजा देने की व्यवस्था भी इस तरह से कानून में रखें। अभी तक किसी भी कानून में, जहां अफसरों की मदद से, जिन की सहायता से या जिन की आखें जानबूझकर ओझल करने से करोड़ों रुपये की टैक्स की चोरी होती है और लोग उस रुपये को पचा लेते हैं, ऐसे अफसरों को सजा देने की व्यवस्था इस तथा अन्य किसी कानून में कहीं नहीं है। मुझे एक बार मौका मिला था और वह बिल अभी तक आ रहा है जिसका नाम दिल्ली बिक्री कर विधेयक है, प्रवर समिति में इस सवाल पर बहस हुई थी और आम तौर पर सदस्य सहमत थे कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था तमाम कर संबंधी कानूनों में होनी चाहिए ताकि ऐसे अफसरों को, जिन की मदद से चाहे वह आय कर हो, चाहे सम्पत्ति कर हो और चाहे कम्पनियों के ऊपर बकाया कर हो, लोग रुपया चट कर जाते हैं, खा जाते हैं, पकड़ा जाना चाहिए और उन को भी वही सजा दी जानी चाहिए जो कर-वंचकों को दी जाती है जो कर छिपा कर पचा जाने वालों को होती है। चाहे इंकम टैक्स के अधिकारी हों या बिक्री कर के अधिकारी हों कहीं के भी अधिकारी हों, उन को भी वही सजा होनी चाहिए। इस तरह की व्यवस्था इस तरह से कानून में होनी चाहिए। तो मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस बारे में आप का विचार क्या है और इस दिशा में सरकार क्यों नहीं

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

सोच रही है जबकि जगह जगह पर कमेटियों में इस तरह के सवाल उठाये गये हैं।

भ्रष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं जोकि वह मंत्री जी के विभाग के संबंधित नहीं है और वह राज्य सरकार के विभाग से संबंधित है। अभी हाल ही में मुझे पटना जाने का मौका मिला था। मैं वहां का प्रतिनिधि हूं। पटना सिटी के सैल्स टैक्स आफिस के तीन सैल्स टैक्स डिप्टी सुपरिन्टैंडेंट्स ने एक छोटे से मामूली हालर से तेल पेलने के व्यापारी से, जो कि बहुत ही गरीब था और जिस के पास खाने को भी मुश्किल से था, एक एक हजार रुपया यानी तीन हजार रुपए घूस ली। जब मुझे उस के बारे में मालूम हुआ, तो मैं उस दफ्तर में गया और वहां हंगामा मच गया। समय की कमी की वजह से मैं पूरी कहानी नहीं बताना चाहता लेकिन यह जरूर कहूंगा कि उन तीनों अधिकारियों ने उस को डरा कर घूस ली और कहा कि तुम्हारे यहां बहुत ज्यादा तेल है। उस ने कहा कि आप देख लीजिए। उन्होंने कहा कि तुम नहीं जानते कि इमरजेंसी लगी हुई है और तुम तीन हजार रुपया लाओ। उस बेचारे के पास रुपया नहीं था और उस ने अपनी बहन का जेवर बन्धक रख कर उन तीनों को एक एक हजार रुपया दे दिया। जब मुझे मालूम हुआ तो मैं वहां दफ्तर में गया और वहां हंगामा मच गया। उस आदमी को वहां पर बुलाया गया। वहां पर उन लोगों ने कहा कि शास्त्री जी को कैसे यह मालूम हो गया कि किसी ने कहा कि वे यहां के प्रतिनिधि हैं। किसी ने उन को इस के बारे में बता दिया होगा। अन्त में नतीजा यह निकला कि तीन हजार रुपये उन को वापस करने पड़े तो यह मैं ने आप को एक उदाहरण दिया और इस तरह के अधिकारी हर डिपार्टमेंट में हैं चाहे वे राज्य सरकारों से संबंधित हों या भारत सरकार के कार्यालयों से संबंधित हों, इंकम टैक्स के अधिकारी हों या सैल्स टैक्स के अधिकारी हों। ऐसे लोगों को सजा देने की व्यवस्था आप नहीं करेंगे तो कानून बहुत अच्छा होते हुए भी, उद्देश्य बहुत अच्छा होते हुए भी, आप का इरादा अच्छा होते हुए और 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम होते हुए, कुछ नहीं हो पाएगा जबतक कि आप उस को क्रियान्वित नहीं करेंगे। इस तरह से जनता के अंदर जो असंतोष है, उस के अन्दर जो नाराजगी है, वह ज्यों की त्यों बनी रह जाएगी और जो प्रतिगामी शक्तियां हैं, वे उन का इस्तेमाल करेंगी। तो मैं आप के जरिये यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप ने सजा की व्यवस्था सख्त करने की कोशिश की है, उस में मेरी सहमति है लेकिन फिर मुझे यह संदेह हो रहा है कि उसे लागू किया जाएगा या नहीं। आप के जो अधिकारी हैं, वे उसे लागू करेंगे या नहीं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि जो सजा की व्यवस्था रखी गयी है, उसे सख्ती के साथ लागू कीजिए और उन लोगों पर डिफेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट और मीसा का कानून लागू कीजिए और कर-वंचकों और कर-वचना कराने वाले अधिकारियों, दोनों को जेल में डालिये। फिर आप देखिये कि आप के पास धड़ाधड़ पैसा आता है और आप को आम जनता पर टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत नहीं होगी और आप का घाटा का बजट पेश करने का सवाल नहीं उठेगा। अरबों रुपया जो मारा जाता है, वह आप को मिलेगा पर इस के लिए आप जरा शासन को कसिये।

एक आखिरी बात और कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि धार्मिक संस्थानों के नाम पर करों में छूट देने की बात आपने कही है। आप ट्रस्टों को और पब्लिक यूटिलिटी, सार्वजनिक हित के नाम पर कुछ लोगों को छूट देंगे।

हमारे साथी और माननीय सदस्य श्री बनर्जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि हमारा देश धर्म प्रधान है। यहां धर्म के नाम पर जनता को लूटने वालों की कमी नहीं है। लाखों और

करोड़ों रुपया आमदनी करने वाले मंदिरों और मठों को करों से छूट दी जाती है। मैं मन्दिरों में विश्वास नहीं करता लेकिन जो लोग विश्वास करते हैं मैं उन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं पर यह जरूर कहूंगा कि मन्दिरों के नाम पर, गिरजाघरों के नाम पर, गुरुद्वारों के नाम पर और किसी और मजहब के नाम पर गुलछर्रे उड़ाए जाते हैं और करों की चोरी की जाती है। ये भ्रष्टाचार के अड्डे हैं और उन को अगर आप सहूलियतें देते हैं तो यह बुरा होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे राज्य में एक स्वामी हरि नारायणानन्द जी हैं जो कि भारत सेवक समाज व साधु समाज के नेता हैं। बिहार सरकार ने वहां पर 70, 75 लोगों की 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए एक समिति बनाई है, जिस में वे भी रखे गये हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि भूमि हदबन्दी कानून के वे सख्त दुश्मन हैं। वहां पर जो रिलीजस ट्रस्ट बोर्ड है, उस का एक एम० एल० ए० अध्यक्ष है। उन की मदद से शायद एक ज्ञापन भी प्रधानमंत्री जी को दिया गया है, जिस में कहा गया है कि धार्मिक संस्थानों के पास, मठों के पास पड़ी 100 एकड़ भूमि पर हदबन्दी कानून लागू नहीं होना चाहिए। इस तरह से आप देखें कि ऐसे लोगों को प्रधान मंत्री के 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को पूरा करने के लिए सिपाहसालार बनाया गया है। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर आप करों में ऐसी छूट देते हैं तो धार्मिक संस्थानों के नाम पर या सार्वजनिक संस्थानों के नाम पर इस बीमारी को एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में भी पहुंचाया जा रहा है।

हमारे सूबे में आवाज बुलन्द होनी शुरू हो गई है। कि धार्मिक संस्थाओं के वास्ते, मठों के वास्ते एक सौ एकड़ जमीन आप छोड़ दें। आप लूपहोल छोड़ रहे हैं। इसे आप न छोड़ें। ऐसा आप करेंगे तो आप का उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा। ये जो जमीन चोर हैं जो हमारे सूबे में 28-28 हजार एकड़ तक रखने वाले हैं और ये स्वामी जी जिन का नाम मैं ने लिया है यह बड़े जमींदार हैं और जिन्हों ने बहुत ज्यादा जुल्म किसानों पर किए हैं, किसानों को कत्ल तक करवा दिया है और आपके कांग्रेसी भाइयों की कृपा से कभी भी इस का बाल तक बांका नहीं हुआ है, इन पर कोई मुकद्दमे नहीं चले हैं और अगर चले हैं तो ये छूट गए हैं, जिन्हों ने जेल का मुंह तक नहीं देखा है। इन को तथा भ्रष्ट धार्मिक नेताओं को अगर आप मौका देंगे तो ये इन लूपहोल्ज से फायदा उठायेंगे। यह मौका आप इन को न दें। इस तरह के लूपहोल, इस तरह के सूराख आप इस कानून में न छोड़ें। सख्ती के साथ आप अपने कर वसूल करें। हम आप की मदद करेंगे। भ्रष्ट अफसरों को आप पकड़ें। अरबों रुपया जो करों का बकाया है आप कोशिश करें कि वह आप के खजाने में आए। उस से जनहित के काम होंगे और आप इसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ उठा सकेंगे।

इस कानून में आप ने जरूर कोशिश की है कुछ सुधार लाने की। लेकिन यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। फिर भी आप ने एक कदम आगे बढ़ाया है। इसीलिये मैं इस कदम का स्वागत करता हूं। मैं मांग करता हूं कि आप और सख्त बनें। केवल मजदूरों पर, किसानों पर मध्य वर्गीय कर्मचारियों पर ही अगर एमरजेंसी की तलवार लटकती रही तो देश का भला नहीं होगा। जो चोर हैं और जो चोरों की मदद करने वाले अफसर हैं ऐसे लोगों पर आप हमले करें। एमरजेंसी में आप और ज्यादा काम करें। सभी लोगों पर एमरजेंसी का रंग उतना नहीं चढ़ा है जितना चढ़ना चाहिये। इसको आप चढ़ाइये। अगर ऐसा आप ने किया तब आप को पता चलेगा कि कैसे सुधार होता है, तब आप अपने मंजिले मकसूद पर आसानी से पहुंच सकेंगे, जो आप का उद्देश्य है वह पूरा हो सकेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस कानून का अगर मगर के साथ समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): I would make a few suggestions while supporting the Bill, namely the direct taxes Bill as presented today. Tax receipt has shown us that with a reduction in tax, the tax revenue of the country has greatly increased. You would recall that last year when we reduced the rate of tax from the highest slab of 97.75 per cent to 77 per cent and recently I asked a question in Parliament, the figures provided to me showed that the revenue had actually grown with the reduction in that tax slab. This shows that the return to the country or to the exchequer could go up and the reduction can reduce certain amount of black money and other bad features.

Our purpose of revenue mobilisation is multi-fold. One of course is much needed funds for our development. The second is reduction of inequality. Reduction of unemployment, reduction of inflation, growth of the economy, and so on—all these aspects are very important from different angles. While the Finance Minister has emphasised revenue resource as the most important factor, I strongly feel that much of our revenue goes waste and is substantionally inflationary, while it is used. Any expenditure or any amount which is spent without return in negotiable goods or service is naturally going to be inflationary, and the restrictive features which the Finance Minister is introducing in the use of money are welcome. Still a lot remains to be done. Emergency is a time when the whole administration can be put in fine fettle so that our outgo is reduced.

Economy can only grow with means and principal among the means would be money. We have all the resources in the country. In a capital hungry country like India the main difficulty is money. Money here means the difference between expenditure and income; you may call it surplus or profit. This should substantially be saved and the savings of the country have to be increased. If economy has to grow, the savings should remain in appropriate hands. This would fall into two groups—private as well as corporate. The Finance Minister will have to see that savings and investment are sufficient to provide for the rate of growth envisaged. I was one of the few persons who eagerly supported our credit squeeze even in our party forums. I should still continue to do so because I do not think that inflation had been fully arrested. Investments should continue to provide for the expansion of the goods and requirements. We have not been able to arrest the growth of our population and this pressure is bound to be reflected in the internal demands and unless we provide for additional goods and services in a time, internal pressures could not be checked. I feel that this year we were fortunate. It give us 12 months clear advantage. This year the monsoon looks to be good. I am sure that the economy will be in very good form and will take a really big stride. The 12 months period should be utilised for consolidating our gains and for creating production capacity and production capital that we need very badly today.

16.00 hrs.

There has been some talk about agricultural taxation and so on. One of my hon. friends referred to it. We have enacted land ceiling. At the rate at which commodity prices are falling, I think we have done enough to limit the income of the agriculturist. What is left after the whole family of a farmer has worked day and night, if really someone takes that into account and calculates the inputs and returns, he would see the real position. It is a vital sector and we need it badly We do not want to import foodgrains. We want our industrial operations to be smoothened. Therefore, agriculture is a thing which should not be bothered about now. Agriculturists cannot be said

to be not paying taxes. They are paying heavily in indirect taxes. In fact all the people in India are paying taxes in one form or another. Therefore for the time being agricultural direct taxes may not be talked of because it would unnecessarily scare away people. Already they are demoralised and we should not do anything more to raise their burden.

Regarding trusts, we have operating systems in Maharashtra and Gujarat. In both the places charitable trusts have worked very well. Examples of trusts could be seen. I feel that they should have given some guidance and some sort of a system might be built in by which we can operate the trusts. The purpose of the charitable trust is good.

And the operation of charitable trusts could be bad. Therefore, there is a gap between the objective and the implementation. Because some people are not cooperating or misusing the trust's funds, I should not say that the idea or objective should not be encouraged. In other words, trusts have been of great help in the field of education, in the field of development and so on. After all, the Government with its budgetary requirements and other things is not always in a ready position to help as soon as need arises and these trusts then come to help.

We have seen that the cost of replacement of capital equipment has increased multi-fold due to inflation. As it is, we have to pay above 100 per cent for replacement of ten year old equipments. On the one hand, Govt. is thinking of re-valuing the assets and on the other hand, for the purpose of replacement, the current depreciation rate at best can provide up to 100 per cent of original purchase price. For replacement of the same asset he needs 200 per cent. This means, the installed capacity will become half after 10 years. In other words, the unit will become sick and this sick unit will go into the lap of the Government. Having a hospital for these sick units is a costly affair and we should try and see that a reasonable course is adopted by which plants replacement can be made.

There has been some talk of not making economic offence justiciable. From my own experience, I would just tell you that during the last 30 years in my life I must have argued 50 to 100 cases and I have yet to lose my first case. It is not that bureaucracy is infallible. They do go beyond whatever the provision is made and there again, the courts could set the matter right. If you make it non-justiciable, we are leaving it completely to the bureaucracy and are inviting corruption. Today, one can fight in courts, he can seek justice and justice is bound to be given. Before making anything non-justiciable we should make it sure that it would help us and our main purpose is to see that corrupt elements are brought to book and filibustering is put an end to. This is a good objective and we have to see that this objective does not become a mirage for us.

Much has been talked about black-money. I do realise that there is black money and some problem is arising out of it. The Wanchoo Committee has dealt at length on how to solve this problem. Personally I feel that unless and until tax system is properly tuned to see that there is no incentive for creating black money and parallel economy is broken down, till then whatever steps we would take we will not solve the problem of black money. Several measures have been suggested like demonetisation and raids. All these are costly affairs and we cannot say that they are hundred per cent foolproof. After all, Government has to create wealth in the country for the growth of the economy and for solving the problems. In other words, whatever black money is there, we have to see

[Shri D. D. Desai]

that this is used for productive purposes and for creating additional employment.

With these words, I support the measure.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not surprised that there was only a limited debate on this Bill because this matter has been considered by various committees and also periodically we discuss the income tax and various other connected matters every year during the discussion on the Finance Bill. As far as this Bill is concerned, it went through the Select Committee stage where extensive evidence was taken, various documents were scrutinised and there was full and frank discussion within the Committee on the basis of which the proposals have been formulated now. There could always be adjustments either on this side or that side but ultimately we have to take a decision and we had taken a decision. I am not prepared to say that with the passage of this Bill everything will be all right. Particularly in matters of this kind, it is a hide and seek play. You plug the known loopholes. After all, human ingenuity is such that one always got over any statutory provision and particularly when we have a learned profession engaged in methods of finding avoidance. Certainly, whatever we may do in this House, I am sure, is not going to be the end of it. We have to review the position continuously and we have to plug the loopholes.

As long as the present structure of taxation stands, we cannot make very many radical changes. If we get away from that, then the whole thing will have to be looked at in a different way altogether. Therefore, taking into account the existing structure, whatever points are to be examined have been examined completely only recently by the Wanchoo Committee on the basis of which these proposals have been formulated.

Even some of my colleagues have been giving various suggestions. It is not as if these suggestions have not been considered. These very suggestions have been considered by the Wanchoo Committee and later on discussed in the Select Committee; and we have taken some decisions. Naturally, a concern was expressed with regard to black money, because this is one thing which is corroding the life of the nation as a whole—I mean this parallel economy. Therefore, any one who is interested in the healthy development of the economy will have to be greatly concerned about the generation of black money and the use of the black money in various ways. The hon. Member, Shri Banerjee gave an estimate that it might be Rs 17,000 crores or Rs. 20,000 crores. It would then be not black money, but black wealth; because money means that it should be in the form of currency notes or coins. This black money continuously gets converted into various sorts of assets like real estates, shareholdings etc. Therefore, this process continuously goes on. Therefore, when we talk in terms of black money as such, it is a limited amount. Taking into account the total currency available, and out of the currency taking into account what has come into the system, it is only a small quantity that will be in the form of black money as such. We have to distinguish between the two. It is the generation of black money which leads to black wealth. We have, therefore, to take steps to see what are the sources by which this black money is generated and more than that, where this black money is invested. Unless we tackle these two things, we would not be able to find a solution. Now, we are trying to find out where they are invested. As a matter of fact, the real estate, particularly in many of the metropolitan, urban areas, has been the area where

perhaps most of the monies are invested as such, apart from this money being used for trade purposes. That is another matter. But as far as investment is concerned, they are invested in houses, in cinema houses, godowns, commercial buildings etc. That is why now, if we have appointed special squads for the purpose of looking into the valuation of the various buildings which have recently come up in the 4 metropolitan areas, it is for the purpose of identifying how these investments had taken place; and whether they had been accounted for properly; and if they had not been properly accounted for, then to give an opportunity to the owners of these houses to explain as to from what source they were able to put up these houses or various buildings. This is one thing on which we are concentrating our effort; and even within the last few weeks during which these squads are operating, it looks as if a dramatic result may come out of it. Therefore, it is that area which we will have to take care of. Secondly, we have also to see the areas where the black money as such is used, for the purpose of hoarding, for the purpose of cornering stocks, cornering shares and various other operations. This area also will have to be tackled properly; and it is in these two areas that we will have to concentrate and try to ensure that this outlet is blocked as much as possible; and to the extent that we are able to block this outlet for black money, to that extent will the motivation for generating black money also get reduced.

Therefore, to argue always on the basis "bring down the taxation, then there will be less temptation to evade taxes" is completely illusory in my view. As long as there is scope for investment of this black money and make more out of it, to that extent there will be that temptation. That is why we have to see that in our economic system there is no scope for the investment of this black money. Perhaps what we are doing may not be adequate and we will have to further think on these lines, even do some research on these lines, and try to find out how effectively to plug all loopholes and outlets, profitable outlets for black money. This is one aspect which has to be kept in mind.

Then, naturally we have to tackle the sources of black money also. As I stated another forum, there are two aspects of black money. One is black money which arises out of illegal transactions *ab initio* illegal transactions like smuggling or black-marketing or corruption. These are areas which give rise to black money, because these cannot be shown in any accounts. Therefore, *ab initio* they arise out of illegal activities. This will have to be taken care of. The second area is where initially it was a legal transaction but, because of the evasion of taxation, it becomes black money because it cannot be shown in the books.

To the extent this black money gets generated in either of these forms, it is not available for investment in the economy or for the healthy functioning of the economy. That is why it distorts the economy as a whole. I say that it should be our effort to see that we eliminate these aspects as much as possible. The present Amendment Act provides certain facilities for the administration to get at the source and thus see that black money is not generated and, even if it is generated, the outlets for its investment are plugged as much as possible. But, ultimately, it is the social consciences alone which can provide an effective answer to that.

Today a tax evader is as respectable a person as any other citizen. After all, what is the difference between a thief or a robber and a tax evader or black money earner? One is as bad as the other. But, unfor-

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

tunately, today the tax evaders pass off as respectable citizens. Unless we have stringing laws we cannot tackle this. In my view these anti-social elements are more harmful anti-social elements than even thieves or robbers because, while the area of operation of robbers and thieves is naturally limited, here the area of operation gets expanded; the more powerful he becomes the greater the area in which he can operate. Therefore, in my view, these people are more anti-social.

Even in a capitalist country like America tax evasion is considered to be a very very serious offence. As a matter of fact, many of the crooks who get away in respect of various other laws get caught in the tax net and then they are sent to jail for seven years, or even life imprisonment is given. But here we take a very very lenient view and the judiciary also takes a very lenient view, saying "after all, he has only evaded taxes; therefore, have a fine". Recently, we found a very famous case where imprisonment was given till the rising of the court. What is that punishment? A person will have to stay in the court till the evening and then he can get away even though he has tried to evade lakhs and lakhs of rupees. It is because of this lack of social conscience that the judiciary also thinks that this is nothing serious. The social conscience with regard to the anti-social nature of these activities will have to spread more and more. In this I am sure the members of this House can play a great role. As a matter of fact, the discussions that took place should set this tone for the purpose of creating a new atmosphere in our country.

Today we are saying that there should be minimum punishment. In my view, even this minimum punishment which we are proposing may not be adequate. We will have to review it later on. Because, sometimes people think when a millionaire has evaded taxes "how can he be sent to jail? On the other hand, the richer the man, the bigger should be the punishment, because he had no excuse to go on earning in this way when he has already got enough of wealth. I can understand a poor man stealing but, certainly, I cannot understand a rich man indulging in these anti-social practices.. That is why I say that the attitude will have to change—not that when a poor man commits an offence, he steals a small piece of bread something else, he gets imprisonment for three months, six months or one year while a rich man gets away with imprisonment only till the rising of the court. In the latter case there should be a greater punishment, and that can come only by bringing about social conscience in the country.

Therefore, it is not that we are not aware of the existence of black money in the country. We should do everything in our power to eliminate this. We are making very serious attempts to unearth this. We are taking various legislative and administrative measure to see that this does not become an increasing cancer, a spreading cancer in our economy. I hope and trust the House will give generous support to these efforts.

I want to tell Shri Shastri that you de not achieve anything by wholesale condemnation of the administration as such by saying that the majority of them are corrupt. I am not saying that the income-tax department contains only the paragons of virtue. There are black sheep everywhere. There are black sheep among politicians. Because of that, can we say that all politicians are corrupt people? If it is stated that way, will we not get offended? In the same way, even though there may be some corrupt people in the incom-tax or any other department, we should not do wholesale condemnation. That is not the right

way of doing things. That is the easiest way to make even honest officers corrupt because they will think that in any case they will be dubbed as corrupt, so why not really become corrupt.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I said that many of them are corrupt.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: He said that the majority of them are corrupt. It is not correct. That is not the way to approach the problem.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I still hold that view

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is not that I want to justify the corrupt elements. They will have to be chased out. But, for that the approach will have to be different. After all, this is a difficult area to work. Very easily suspicions grow. Therefore, we have got to be very cautious. Simply because somebody says that some one is corrupt, we cannot take it that he is corrupt. We can take action only whenever facts come to light with regard to corrupt practices. This is one aspect of it.

Then, apart from the aspect of corruption, naturally our administrative machinery will have to be competent. They should have the competence to deal with an area which is not only complicated but which is powerful also. Unless that competence is developed within the machinery, whatever might be the statutory provisions, we may not be able to achieve results. It is here that we are trying to give better training to our officials, training at various stages and at various levels. We are periodically meeting the officials. But now I want to institutionalise it so that all the Commissioners meet at least once for two or three days, discuss all the problems and try to find out how a particular Commissioner has solved a particular problem, so much so there is sharing of experience. In this way it would be possible to build up greater officiency and greater effectiveness with regard to this, not only among the Commissioners but among other officials also, even at the level of the income-tax officer. They should be able to meet and discuss their problems and not only take decisions for better functioning amongst themselves but make suggestions to the Government with regard to the difficulties with which they are confronted. I have discussed it with my colleague, who is directly dealing with it. We want to institutionalise the periodical conferences of officers so that they may have an opportunity to discuss these matters and bring to the forfront the various problems with which the administration is faced so that effective steps could be taken, either by way of statutory amendments or by proper directives being issued.

So, it is a question of improving the competence from top to bottom. This should be our effort, and with regard to which many recommendations have been made by the Wanchoo Committee, and we are taking each one of them and trying to implement them, as far as possible. I want to give this assurance that the Finance Ministry will see and will ensure that the various measures which are necessary to improve the machinery also will be taken, apart from the statutory measures that we are making.

Various other points have been made here that there are only about 27,000 people with an income above Rs. 1 lakh and all others are below. These are matters which will have to be constantly gone into and we should try to find out who are evading the taxes, only then we will be able to do it. It is on the basis of that that we are organising surveys of particularly the professional people. While business people, they get assessed generally, unfortunately, the professional people have not taken note of the existence of the Income Tax Act. That is why, we are

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

having intensified surveys with regard to lawyers, doctors, accountants, consultants surveyors and architects so that it will be possible for us to identify the real income of these people, so that they may be called upon to pay their taxes; and this is perhaps also mainly because the social conscience has not developed. After all, these are learned professions and noble professions. In spite of that, they do not find anything wrong in not paying taxes. This is the real difficulty. But, I hope that they will also realise that they should discharge their social responsibility by paying their tax. If they do not do it, the Law should take its own course to bring net, as far as possible. Those steps are being taken.

The other area which has been used for the purpose of avoidance of tax is the creation of trust. I do agree that there are trusts which have done very good service to the country and to the community. I do not deny that. But, at the same time, there are many trusts which are used for the purpose of avoidance of tax, either wealth tax or income tax, and not only for avoidance, but to have control over various industries through trusts. So, naturally, they have to be taken care of. That is why we are not against trusts as such. It is not that we want to take harsh measures against them. But when these charitable trusts are misused and abused for selfish personal purposes, certainly, they cannot be allowed to go on without being preventive. That is why we are bringing in various measures for the purpose of plugging the loopholes there, particularly with regard to the investment of funds. With regard to shares in the trusts as well as shares in the various companies which are created in the form of trusts, we have gone into it. It is allowing shares to be put into the corpus of the trust which leads to various sorts abuses. That is why in spite of the Select Committee's recommendations, we have come to the conclusion that if they want to have shares, it should be in Government owned companies and not in a private Ltd., company or a public limited company where Government is not the owner, but the private citizens are the owners. This is no disrespect to the Select Committee as such. I have gone into it. I was a party to the decision. They tried to convince me. It looked as if I felt convinced. But when I want into the whole matter, it looked as if we would leave a big loophole if we accept the recommendations of the Select Committee. That is why we have brought this amendment.

Then there are religious trusts. Unfortunately, it is not only charitable or in the name of charity that abuses take place, but perhaps the God is the most abused institution in the world today. God is also used for the purpose of evading taxes, for the purpose of making illegal profits out of these various transactions. Therefore, simply because there is the name of God or religion, we cannot say, all right, that this is a religious matter or particularly a minority religious matter, and therefore, any abuse can gone on in the name of God. If it is confined only to religion alone, then we won't come in. But when religion is combined with wealth, money and economic power, then naturally the State has got to intervene.

That is why certain steps have got to be taken. Even there, we have been a little generous to say that if they conform to certain standards laid down, certainly, we would allow them to function in a particular way. But if they do not conform to the standards laid down, naturally, we have to take action against them. That has absolutely nothing to do with regard to religion as such. It is with regard to the abuse of religion for various purposes that we have taken these measures. I am sure, truly religious people will welcome it because they find that religion is being abused for various other purposes. Naturally, they will themselves say, this is not true religion but in the name of religion, vari-

ous abuses are taking place in society. It is from that point of view that religious trusts and charitable trusts are given a particular treatment in the amending statute.

These are the main points. I do agree that this is an area in which we should have continuous vigil, continuous investigation, with regard to the functioning of machinery, the functioning of the system itself. I want to give this information to the House that we are also trying to find out whether the present structure is good enough or the structure itself should be changed. Some expert bodies are also looking into it. If it becomes necessary, the Government will not hesitate to make those structural changes if it would lead to better performance and better assessment of the taxes from the individual citizens or companies.

I do not think there is much more for me to answer. I hope and trust that not only the present Bill will be passed but there will be greater cooperation also from the House and the Members of the House for the purpose of proper enforcement of the various statutory provisions.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—there is no amendment.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Amendment of section 10)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two Government Amendments, No. 10 and No. 11, to Clause 3.

Amendments Made:

Page 2,—

for line 30, *substitute*—

"or throughout any State or States; or

(v) any trust (including any other legal obligation) or institution, being a trust or institution wholly for public religious purposes or wholly for public religious and charitable purposes, which may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette, having regard to the manner in which the affairs of the trust or institution are administered and supervised for ensuring that the income accruing thereto is properly applied for the purposes thereof:" (10)

Page 2, line 32,—

for "this sub-clause", *substitute*—

"sub-clause (iv) or sub-clause (v)" (11)

(Shri C. Subramaniam)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 (Amendment of section 13)

Amendment Made:

Page 5, *for* lines 36 to 48 and Page 6, *for* lines 1 to 35, *substitute*—

"(5) The forms and modes of investing or depositing funds refer-

ted to in clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall be—

(a) subject to the provisions of clause (b), in a case where such funds represent the original corpus of the trust or institution or any contributions made to the trust or institution with a specific direction that they shall form part of the corpus of the trust or institution,

(i) investment in savings certificates as defined in clause (c) of section 2 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959, and any other securities or certificates issued by the Central Government under the small savings schemes of that Government;

46 of 1959

(ii) deposit in any account with the Post Office Savings Bank;

(iii) deposit in any account with any nationalised bank, that is to say, any corresponding new bank constituted under section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970;

5 of 1970

(iv) investment in units in the Unit Trust of India established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963;

52 of 1963

(v) investment in any security for money created and issued by the Central Government or a State Government;

(vi) investment in debentures issued by, or on behalf of, any company or corporation both the principal whereof and the interest whereon are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Central Government or by a State Government;

(vii) investment or deposit in any Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956;

1 of 1956

(b) in a case where such funds represent—

(i) the corpus of the trust or institution immediately before the 1st day of June, 1973; or

(ii) the original corpus (being assets other than cash) of any trust or institution created or established on or after the 1st day of June, 1973; or

(iii) any contributions (otherwise than in cash) made to any trust or institution on or after the 1st day of June, 1973, with a specific direction that they shall form part of the corpus of the trust or institution,

any form or mode, other than investment in shares (not being shares entitled to a fixed rate of dividend whether with or without a further right to participate in profits) in a company (not being a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956 or a corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act);

1 of 1956

(c) in any other case, the forms or modes referred to in sub-clause (i), sub-clause (ii), sub-clause (iii) and sub-clause (iv) of clause (a).

(6) Nothing contained in clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall apply in relation to any monies accumulated or finally set apart and invested or deposited in the manner referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 11.". (1)

(Shri C. Subramaniam)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 11 (Insertion of new section 44B)

Amendment Made:

Page 8, line 28, *for* "44B", *substitute* "44AA" (2)

(Shri C. Subramanian)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill."

Clauses 12 to 23 were added to the Bill.

Clause 24 (Amendment of section 80P)

Amendment Made:

Page 13, *for* lines 27—29, *substitute*—

'(ii) for the words, figures and letters "deductions under section 80H, section 80HH, section 80J and section 80JJ", the words, figures and letters "deductions under section 80HH, section 80J and section 80JJ" shall be substituted'. (5)

(Shri C. Subramaniam)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 24, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 25 to 27 were added to the Bill

Clause 28 (Amendment of section 109)

Amendments Made:

Page 14, in line 13, *for* "the following clause", *substitute* "the following clauses." (4)

Page 14, *after* line 22, *insert*—

'(ib) "consultancy service company" means an Indian Company whose business consists wholly in the provision of technical know-how, or in the rendering of services in connection with the provision of technical know-how, to other persons.

Explanation.—In this clause and in sub-clause (3) of clause (iii), the expression "provision of technical know-how" has the meaning assigned to it in sub-section (2) of section 80MM;'. (5)

Page 14, in line 26, *for* "in the case of an industrial company", *substitute* "in the case of an industrial company or a consultancy service company". (6)

Page 14, *for* lines 35 to 40, *substitute*—

"in the case of an Indian company, not being an industrial company or a consultancy service company, a part of whose gross total income consists of profits and gains attributable to the business of provision of technical know-how, or of rendering services in connection with the provision of technical know-how, to other persons, or of construction of ships or of manufacture or processing of goods or of mining or of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power—". (7)

(Shri C. Subramaniam)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 28, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 28, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 29 to 61 were added to the Bill.

Clause 62 (Insertion of new section 271A)

Amendment Made:

Page 41, in line 43, *for* "section 44B" *substitute* "section 44AA". (8)

(Shri C. Subramaniam)

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 62, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 62 as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 63 to 78 were added to the Bill.

Clause 79 (Amendment of section 295)

Amendment Made:

Page 51, in line 30, *for* "section 44B", *substitute* "section 44AA". (9)

(Shri C. Subramaniam)

MR. CHAIRMNN: The question is

"That Clause 79, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 79, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 80 to 125 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved.

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : सभापति जी, इस बिल का तमाम सदस्यों ने समर्थन किया और मंत्री जी अभी बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने बहुत सारे आश्वासन दिये हैं और उन्होंने कहा कि जो चैरिटेबिल ट्रस्ट हैं, जो करों की चोरी करते है, काला बाजारी करते है, जो धन पशु हैं, उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का काफी प्रयास इस में किया गया है और उन्होंने बड़ा प्रभावी भाषण दिया । मैं ऐसा मानता हू, यह सिर्फ कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ही नहीं कहती, कि धन का स्रोत शोषण है, और बल्कि महाभारत मे भी लिखा हुआ है

"ना कित्वा परमस्वानि, न हत्वा कर्म दुष्करम्
ना हत्वा मन्मथारीव प्राप्नोति महतीश्री ।"

सम्पत्ति बिना अनाचार के प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती । तो कानून का भी ऐसा ही बनाना चाहिये जिस मे उस के मूल आधार पर प्रहार किया जा सके । छोटे मोटे कानून से इस के मूल उद्देश्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते । जब सम्पत्ति का आधार शोषण है, यह लेनिन और मार्क्स ने ही नही कहा, बल्कि हमारे शास्त्रो मे लिखा हुआ है, तो इस बारे मे काफी कडाई होनी चाहिये ।

भवी जी ने कहा है कि सामाजिक चेतना लाने मे यह चीज रोकी जा सकती है । मगर एक गंदे समाज में जहां एक आदमी को बगैर अपराध किये रोटी प्राप्त नही हो सकती वहा कौन चेतना लायेगा ? खुद उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है कि काला बाजारी चोर बाजारी करने वाले लोगो का समाज मे आदर होता है । जो बड़ी बडी सम्पत्ति लूट कर लाते हैं, उन को पद्म-विभूषण से विभूषित किया जाता है । ऐसी दिशा में चेतना लाने का काम जो करने वाली जमायतें हैं वही यह सब काम कर रही हैं, तो इस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि इस को कैसे रोका जाये ।

हमारे साथियों ने जिक्र किया है कि जो लोग काम करने वाले हैं, हमारी जो मशीनरी है, उस के अन्दर काफी भ्रष्टाचार है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि यह बात को बहुत बढ़ा कर कहने की बात है। मुझे मालूम है और मैंने खुद मंत्री जी को लिख कर भी दिया था कि बम्बई के इन्कम टैक्स कमिश्नर ने कुछ बड़े-बड़े लोगों को छोड़ दिया है। मेरे पास डिटेल्स हैं और मैं उन को आप को दे सकता हूं और आप इस की जांच करायें कि कितने धन-पशुओं को कर से छूट दी है। मैं उन को धन-पशु कहता हूं जो बड़े पैसे वाले लोग हैं। मैंने उन के खिलाफ पूरे तौर पर लिख कर दिया लेकिन सालों साल होने के बाद भी अभी तक कोई एक्शन नही हुआ है। अगर मेरी एलीगेशन झूठ है, तो मुझे बताना चाहिये था कि आप का जो आरोप है वह गलत है और हम ने इस की जांच करा ली है लेकिन उस की कोई जाच नही हुई है। मैं यह नही मानता कि अधिकारियों में सारे लोग भ्रष्ट हैं और किसी मे नहीं हैं। मेरा कहना है कि जहा कही भी भ्रष्ट लोग हो उन का पता लगाना चाहिए और उन को सजा मिलनी चाहिए। जब तक आप समाज में लोगों को सजा नही देंगे तब तक आप का यह काम नहीं चल सकता क्योंकि अपराध को सजा नहीं रोक सकती। बहुत किस्म की सजाए समाज में दी जा चुकी हैं मगर अपराध रुका नही। अपराधों को रोकने के लिये उस की जड़ को समाप्त करना पड़ेगा, जिस के जरिये अपराध होते हैं।

चेरिटेबिल ट्रस्ट की बात कही गई है। उसी कमिश्नर ने जी० डी० सुमानी के 19 ट्रस्टों को टैक्स से एगजम्प्शन दे दिया। वह इन्हीं ट्रस्टों के द्वारा सारा रोजगार देश में करते हैं और वह टैक्स नहीं देते हैं। इसी तरह से हमारे देश में साधू हैं। आप को मालूम है कि बाल योगेश्वर यहां आए थे और मेरे ख्याल से जब वे यहां उतरे थे, तो बहुत सारा चोरी का सामान वे लाए थे, एक लाख रुपये का सामान ले कर वे यहां आए। उन को छोड़ दिया गया। उन का इन्टरव्यू लेने के लिये यहां के बड़े बड़े अफसरों को भेजा गया अशोका होटल। भला इस मे अपराध रुक जाएगा। आप जबानी तौर पर सदन में आश्वासन दे चुके है कि जो बड़े बडे अधिकारी हैं जो करप्ट हैं उन को पकड़ेंगे। आप देखें कि हमारे यहां साधू स्वामी इसी तरह से हैं जैसे कि ताल में झींगे होते हैं और उन साधू, स्वामियों के पास अपार सम्पत्ति है। ये जितने साधू हैं उन पर आप कोई कर नहीं लगायेंगे। ये तमाम तरह तरह के अनाचार, दुराचार के लिए जिम्मेवार हैं। धर्म के नाम पर वे सब परपंच रचेंगे और अगर उन को छूट मिल जाएगी तो देश में सुधार क्या होगा। इसलिए हमारा कहना यह है कि समाज में अगर आप सचमुच सुधार लाना चाहते हैं तो इस तरह की छूट न दें। मैं पूछता हूं कि आप की दिक्कत क्या है ? आप कहते हैं कि हम इस बात की कमेटी बनायेंगे जो यह देखेगी कि काला धन कैसे इस्तेमाल होता है। सैकड़ो कमेटियां बन चुकी हैं और काला धन कहां कहां इस्तेमाल होता है, सब को मालूम भी है पर कानून की दृष्टि से उन को पकड़ना मुश्किल है। यह कहा गया है और सुझाव दिया गया है कि डिमोनीटाइजेशन कर दिया जाए। उस को सरकार पता नहीं क्यों नहीं मानती। मुझे पता नहीं कि ऐसा क्यों है। अगर सरकार इस बात का एलान कर दे कि इस पीरियड के अन्दर जो नोट लोगो के पास हैं, वह जमा करवा दें, तो सारा काला धन निकल कर आ जाएगा और कोई तलाशी की जरूरत नहीं है। यह काला धन अफसरों को खराब करता है, यह नेताओं को खराब करता है और यह साधुओं को खरीदता है, और सारी दुनिया में यही अपराध कराता है और यह बगैर कुकर्म के प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता है। इस कुकर्म को समाप्त करने के लिए हमारा अनुरोध यह है कि सरकार सख्त कदम उठाए। सुब्रह्मण्यम जी ने भाषण तो बहुत अच्छा दिया, पर पता नहीं उस पर अमल होगा या नहीं। भाषण तो हम लोग बहुत अच्छे

[श्री सरजू पाडे]

अच्छे से लेते हैं लेकिन आज देश में उन पर अमल करने की जरूरत है और इसलिए कम से कम मैं यह आश्वासन चाहता हूं कि जो मैंने लिख कर दिया हुआ है, उसकी जांच कराई जाए और ऐसे अफसरों के खिलाफ भी एक्शन लिया जाए जो कालाधन कमवाने में जिम्मेदार रहे हैं और साधू वादू किसी को भी न छोड़ा जाए। इस किस्म की व्यवस्था इसमें एमेंडमेंट करके होनी चाहिए और उन लोगों को भी बंद करना चाहिए ताकि हमारे देश से कालाबाजार रोकी जा सके और काला धन रोका जा सके आज काले धन का एक पैरेलल मार्केट दोहरा मार्केट इस देश में चल रहा है। उसको आप कैसे रोक सकते हैं, उस अपराध को आप कैसे रोक सकते है और क्रिमिनल्स को कैसे रोक सकते है जब तक कि वह खत्म न हो। सारा पाप वही कराता है। मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि आप जरा फर्म हों और यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि किसी हालर वाले को पकड़ लिया या मामूली तेल वाले या माचिस वाले को पकड़ लिया और जो बड़े बड़े मगरमच्छ है जो कि देश को निगलते हैं उनको हाथ नही लगाइएगा। आप उनको पकड़िये और सारा देश आपके साथ है। आप बड़े बिजसमैनों को क्यों नहीं पकड़ते जो कि कालाबाजार के जिम्मेदार हैं और सारा काला धन पैदा करते है। क्या दिक्कत आपके सामने है? जो लोग ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग के लिए जिम्मेदार है और जो करो की चोरी कहते है जैसे कि हाजी मस्तान, फुली मस्तान, बखिया और नारंग आदि जो है, जिनके बारे में अखबारों में आता है, उनकी सम्पत्ति जब्त करने में आपके सामने कानूनी क्या रुकावटें है। अगर कानूनी रुकावटें हैं, तो आप कानून बदले। उनकी सम्पत्ति पर सरकार क्यों नही कब्जा कर लेती है जो सारे देश में जाल बिछाये हैं। अगर सरकार उनके खिलाफ सख्त कदम उठाएगी, तो सारा सदन उनके साथ है।

इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन तो करता हू मगर आशा करता हूं कि हमारे देश में जो भी भ्रष्टाचारी लोग हैं चाहे वे अफसर हों, चाहे नेताओं में हों और चाहे और कोई हों, उनको सरकार पकड़ेगी, तभी देश का कल्याण होगा।

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): In a few minutes this Bill will be passed. At the outset I want to say that I welcome this Bill. But I want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to a very great omission. Perhaps it has escaped his notice. I have written three letters to him, one in May, another in June and the third one in July. An acknowledgement was received from his Private Secratary. I am afraid whether the letters have been placed before him or not because I have not got the final reply as yet. It is about foreign companies who have got their branches here. A few days ago I had taken from the Registrar's office the details of a few companies who have find their returns. There are huge transactions. The returns show losses mostly or very poor profits. What happens is that they carry on business here and transfer their whole profits to the head office. They account all the expenses here and show losses or meagre profits. Most of the companies do not file regular returns. Some have filed upto 1972, some upto 1974 and many have not filed. These things should have been taken care of and if properly investigated, I am sure a huge amount of tax would have been realised.

The Reserve Bank also look to their functioning. I do not know why the Reserve Bank is not taken into confidence for their registration here or for their carrying on business or for release of foreign exchange. If these things are properly investigated and a strict vigilance is kept on them, you can get a huge amount of tax from them. They simply bypass by showing losses or meagre profits and keeping all the profits with their head office.

I have not many things to say. I welcome this Bill But this omission

should be taken care of and the Finance Minister should see that these foreign companies which are making huge profits—some are Japanese, some are British and some are American—are properly tackled and the taxes due realised from them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I just want to make a few suggestions at this stage.

We have given as many powers as the Department wanted at the time of the Select Committee and at other stages also. We did not grudge them any powers. Full powers have been given. Now, let us see how within the framework of the income-tax structure, they can achieve the objectives. Where greater evasion is taking place—that you have spelt out and you are going to concentrate on them. Sometime back an offer was made to all those people who have unaccounted wealth to voluntarily disclose and give their taxes or even surrender part of the unaccounted wealth. But that did not work. I would say in the present atmosphere of emergency there is a scare that Government now means business and any unaccounted wealth whether it is in the form of real estate or other assets or hoardings etc. will not now go undetected. It is bound to have an impact on production also because whether we like it or not the scare will scare away even the investable resources. Money is what money does whether it is black or white. Black money also has been used for investment in productive sectors—distributive as well as productive. Therefore, I would submit that will this not be a proper time to make a package deal?—Supposing a person had disclosed only Rs. 1 lakh and has other Rs. 2 lakhs with him which he has not disclosed. You tell him to disclose rest of the unaccounted wealth, we will take only a certain percentage of it not by way of tax. We will make you to deposit 50 per cent, rest of the 50 per cent will become white. We will not ask you to account for it but we will require you to invest it in the way we want. With this package programme of some sort of demonetisation, not complete demonetisation previously known as 'SEMIBOMBLA', we get wealth. It does not make the money shy or to get away from productive investment. In this way the industries will not suffer. If some such thing can be thought of, I believe, it is the right time. Such a measure may give you some result. Therefore, some exercise may be made by the Tax Department.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): Sir, we have been hearing about the relief given by the courts to the tax evaders. From my experience I can say that off late courts have been very considerate so far as exchequer is concerned, but when the courts find some legal lacuna, an unavoidable one, courts grant relief to the tax evaders. My feeling is that there is something radically wrong with our system. We provide for something but somehow scomething creeps in which acts as a lacuna. So far as Income Tax laws and practices are concerned, they are very difficult to understand even for advocates. It is now time for us to think of putting laws and other things in very clear and categorical terms so that there is nothing left for the courts to come to the rescue of the tax evaders.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Sir, Shri Sarjoo Pandey made a pointed reference about his accusation against an officer. This matter had been gone into and I think my colleague had already written to him; perhaps I have also written to him. He is one of our best officers but naturally, particularly, against a strict officer, it is always easy to get allegations by various interested parties. We should be careful in giving credence to these sorts of abuses which some people may make. This matter has been gone into and it is not as if only if his accusations are accepted he can think that justice has been done, and if he takes such attitude, I am afraid,

[Shri C. Subramanian]

he is taking a wrong attitude as far as this is concerned.

Then Mr. Sathe made reference about the unaccounted wealth or income. I am sure he is aware of the new provision which we have made with regard to what we call the settlement procedure there. My own view is, if anybody is honest enough now, whatever might have been the past, if he wants to disclose his income and all those things, this would be the best occasion and it will be a very easy procedure and the proceedings there are also final and there is no appeal against it and perhaps this would be the best method to do it. And we can find out far in the settlement procedure we can lay down guidelines which will induce people to come forward and disclose their unaccounted assets or evaded income. This is certainly a matter which would be looked into.

Shri Tiwary made a pointed reference about companies' income and headquarter expenses. It is not as if unlimited amount can be remitted as headquarter expenses. There is a formula for that. And it is not as if they have evaded. If they have evaded in some other matter, that is a different thing. This matter of headquarter expenses is something which has become relevant to us also We are there in certain enterprises abroad and we ask also for headquarter expenses. We want to get some of the profits which are earned there. Therefore, what we are attempting to get we cannot deny to others, and we should see and have a balanced approach, as we are going to have more and more investments abroad. But in this particular case I do not know whether they have not even filed the return. I have asked my colleague to verify that. I would look into it but I do not think that they do not file because they cannot afford this kind of open defiance of law.

The hon. Member mentioned about complexity of legislation. I do agree, it is a little bit complex, but we have tried to make it simple now. But unfortunately we give various exemptions and they have to be hedged in with various safeguards, which is what makes it a little more complex and difficult to understand. But, once we know the structure and on what basis these exemptions have been made I have no doubt in my mind that it will be easy to understand the rationale behind it by those who are concerned. Even I who have been submitting the income-tax returns, except for the fact now that I am here as Finance Minister, and I have to know something about income-tax, even now, it is my auditor who prepres the return; I sign it; I take it for granted. Fortunately there are no complexities in my income Therefore it is not very difficult to do it also.

17.00 hrs.

There are the 'exemptions' which create difficulties, as I said, and I am trying to plug various loopholes which arose now and then, which has made it a little more complex than it is necessary. But, for the ordinary citizens, we have got publications which give various facts and the information with regard to how to file a return. That is good enough for anybody. If the hon. Member goes through it—I am sure he would have gone through it—when he is engaged as a lawyer to deal with many cases, that is a different matter and he will have to study it—he will find that for mere filing of a return, it is a made-easy publication.

17.01 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*]

With these words, I would like again to thank the House for the generous treatment they have given to this Bill. It is now, having given all the powers which the administration wanted,—for the Administration to deliver the goods. I think they will deliver the goods.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

17.01 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF NAGALAND AND NAGALAND STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up item Nos. 26 and 27. These two items may be taken together. Shri Brahmananda Reddy may move the motion and then move for leave to introduce the Bill for consideration.

17.02 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated March 22, 1975, in respect of Nagaland, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from September 26, 1975."

I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Nagaland to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the House is aware of the circumstances which necessitated the proclamation of the President's Rule in Nagaland, in the month of March, 1975. If I have to recall to your memory what the Governor had stated then, it would read as follows:

"One cannot reasonably expect that another ministry, if formed out of the present Legislature, would be stable, or that unprincipled defections, induced by lure of office, would not continue. This would be an unhappy and disturbing situation in any State. And, it is particularly so in a State which has special security problems because of insurgency with the insurgents maintaining contact with, and securing arms from, foreign country. It is only a fresh election at which electors may withhold their support from defectors that holds out the prospect of a fully stable ministry."

At that time, it was felt that the Governor would explore the possibility to see whether a popular ministry would again come in. But, in view of the shifting loyalties of the Members of the Legislature of Nagaland, it was not possible and, therefore, the Governor, in his report, dated 18th May, 1975, had stated as follows:

"In view of the instances of shifting loyalties during the last five weeks or so, one could not reasonably expect that a ministry now formed would be stable....apart from the scale and frequency of defections, there have been allegations from both sides that Members had been taken away more or less against their will and kept under duress, that in addition to offer of ministerial office, substantial amounts of money had been offered or paid in certain cases. The reports I have received from independent sources suggest that these allegations are not wholly unfounded."

This is what the Governor has reported. Therefore, the Assembly was dissolved on the 20th May, 1975. I may also submit to this House that after the Governor has taken over on the President's Proclamation, there has

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

been a considerable improvement in the situation of Nagaland, either from the point of view of surrenders or from the point of view of arrests or from the point of view of the several unlawful activities that the underground insurgents have been doing, namely, recruitment collection of money, etc., have also considerably gone down. I would like to say in one word "things are looking up."

I see that quite a great number of the even dwindling undergrounds have seen the futility of their attempts to seek any inspiration from outside or to get arms or ammunition from outside. It is a welcome sign and, I am sure, in the next few months it may be possible that Nagaland may be clear of a lot of these insurgent activities.

In addition to this the Administration there is keeping a watch over the developmental activity. In fact, the Plan of Nagaland has been increased from Rs. 38 crores in the Fourth Plan to about Rs. 83 crores in the Fifth Five Year Plan period. It is our desire to step up activity not only with regard to agriculture, animal husbandry etc. etc. but also with regard to communications. Though the item of communications is a low priority item so far as other States are concerned, as far as North Eastern sector is concerned communications is a very important item of activity in the Plan period. It should be so and it is so. Even this year the amount of Plan allocation is about Rs. 15.24 crores for Nagaland. We are seeing to it that even in the matter of some placements in the State of Nagaland—I need not go into the details—some care has been taken to see that some energetic officers are put there who can be expected to deliver goods. Therefore, Sir, I seek the approval of this House for this Resolution.

The second one is the Bill with regard to giving power to the President to make laws and in that connection the most important point is that the President will constitute a Committee consisting of 10 Members of this House and 5 Members of the other House who would look minutely not only into the laws concerning the State but also in regard to many administrative matters. The same procedure was followed in other States where Presidential Rule had been imposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motions moved:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated March 22, 1975, in respect of Nagaland, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from September 26, 1975."

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Nagaland to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Mr. Chairman, in the conditions of today what the Home Minister has proposed is an unavoidable thing and I am sure the House would agree to his proposition.

Whatever might be one's view about the Presidential takeover last March and the dissolution of the Nagaland Assembly in May, today, the rule of the President has, in the changed conditions, necessarily to be extended to Nagaland. But, I think that Government should be aware of the challenge that it has taken over in respect of Nagaland in particular, just as it should be aware of the challenge it has taken over in respect of the whole country.

In so far as Nagaland is concerned, it is a good thing that recently reports have come about a certain improvement in the condition. I understand that the rate of surrender by Naga rebels or the capture of such rebels has substantially increased since the imposition of the President's Rule. We

have seen in the papers also how some officers of the underground army are among those who have been recently captured. From this, one might deduce that our security operations have been more successful lately or perhaps—it is the better thing even—there has been something like a change of thinking among some sections of the underground.

But, in relation to Nagaland which I had the advantage of visiting some ten years ago, there is no room for complacency. Recently, I found in the papers a report of the escape of some senior Naga underground leaders across the international border. Now, this is a matter of concern because they were obviously able to slip through our security cordon. Therefore, we should make sure that they are not able to come back and carry on their mischief-making potential. But, the position is still so bad that from Nagaland, some people can get away and carry on confabulations in China or elsewhere which do not redound to the benefit of our country. But, as I was saying, Government meets in Nagaland a challenge which is rather difficult and which cannot be discharged only in terms of administrative action. We have the task of winning over all varieties of recalcitrants and for that purpose, an imaginative policy of understanding is needed. If I can recall what I saw in Nagaland ten years ago, and I suppose the problems basically remain the same, it is that Government's action is not informed as a general rule by that understanding of the special requirements of the Naga people and that quality of imagination which bureaucracy conspicuously lacks. The Minister has told us about larger allocations for the Plans. We should see to it that these allocations are expended in a way which really and truly bring about benefit for the Naga people.

It is a pity that the political life of Nagaland has been so vitiated that defections have become a very common phenomenon. A people who are so truthful in their normal ways of life have taken to the game of politics in a fashion which is nauseating. But, I am sure that is a kind of declension from the norms of Naga Life. We should go forward with an understanding of the better qualities which are so many in the Naga people and to try and make them understand that we appreciate their ways of life and appreciate also their right to their own form of social and other kinds of organisation. And if we do so, then only shall we be able to make any mark from the administrative point of view.

The grievances of the Naga people have, therefore, to be tackled seriously. I understand that even now many traders and such undesirable groups of people go from all parts of India and they hinder the genuine economic development of the Naga people. Grass-roots participation in so far as the implementation of the plan projects is concerned is what is absolutely necessary in relation to Nagaland.

The Minister has not been very communicative. I do not know what exactly is the position today about the UDF and the NNO and their respective quarrels, if the quarrels are going on in the same old fashion or things have been pushed under the carpet and the quarrels would be resumed at a later time. But let this opportunity which the emergency has given be utilised to an extent so that the conflicting elements in Nagaland can be brought together so that through administrative activity no vindictiveness is shown to one group or the other and that an attempt is made to bring about unity among the political elements in Nagaland.

We are happy to notice certain signs of improvement, for example, that even Mr. Phizo has begun to see the futility of his earlier stand. I learn that his brother is no longer underground, but is living in a peace camp. There have been some reports that even Phizo himself seems willing for talks; he

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

has expressed his desire for an honourable settlement. Let Phizo come forward and let the Government of India also behave in such a fashion that we can have a solution on the basis of what India wants legitimately and that is that Nagaland is a part of the rest of India. Like Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland may have its own special problems, but there is no reason why it cannot find an organic place of unity in the set-up that India has got.

Therefore, I say that in these days of difficulty, in these days of stress and strain, political, administrative and psychological, through which the country is passing, let the opportunity of the emergency be utilised really and truly to evoke a call to statesmanship not the bludgeon but brotherliness as a method to win over the Naga people who have shown that for their own ways of life they can go on fighting in all kinds of ways, but even so they can be incorporated into the larger community which is India. If we can go ahead under the Presidential dispensation in this respect that would be worthwhile.

Of course, it is a good thing that Parliament would be associated and the President would have a team to advise him in regard to what ought to be done in Nagaland The problems of Nagaland have lasted for too long and again I repeat, let this opportunity of the emergency be utilised to the extent that the Naga people as well as the rest of the people of India expect.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): It is unfortunate that this border State is going without a representative government. It is a very sensitive area, being next to the borders of China. Even when there were representative governments, whether of the NNO or of the UDF, these governments have come and gone, but no solution to the basic problem of Nagaland could be found. The only change I find in this House is that when I entered this House in 1967 the subject of Nagaland used to be handled by the Ministry of External Affairs, but now it has come to the Home Ministry. That is the only improvement I find as far as the Nagaland situation is concerned. So many Home Ministers have come and gone, but still the fundamental problem which Prof. Hiren Mukherjee pointed out is still there without finding any solution. The President's rule is there now coupled with the emergency powers. We want the Central Government to take the initiative by sending their Governor. Let them have a special Governor for Nagaland so that he can contact all the elements of Nagaland. I think by this time the rebel elements would have understood that they can no longer continue harbouring intentions of having a separate identity of their own. They must be brought into the main stream of national life. The people of Nagaland should think that they are part and parcel of this vast country I think the Government can do well to bring a number of Nagaland youngsters into Government service particularly through the Union Public Service Commission. Once that is done, they will be posted all over India: they will come to have a stake and they will feel that they are an integral part of this country because of their sons and daughters, one will be in Madras and the other in Kashmir and the third in Gujarat and so on. It is an administrative matter.

As for the political problem, the tussle between the political parties is going on and I think the Central Government have not taken any partial attitude. The Centre should see that the two parties come to some sort of a settlement so that sometime after the emergency is over, they can form a Government and the machinery such as the peace council which was there should also be utilised to bring the underground Nagas to the talking table. When there was cease fire we thought that there was going to be some real solution and the problem would be solved once for all. To our dismay

the problem is still lingering on. Shri Brahamananda Reddy with all his experience should take a personal initiative in this problem of Nagaland when he is the Home Minister and solve it so that there would be no element in Nagaland which will feel it should have a separate identity and they should have to do somewith something with the other countries. China and other foreign States are in the border. It is a very sensitive area. I think our Army also should be careful. Nobody should be allowed to enter China or other foreign territories. Apart from taking precautions, we should see that a political settlement is reached.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, यह आया राम गया राम की जो बीमारी शुरू हुई थी, वह बीमारी कब खत्म होगी। यह दल-बदल की जो प्रक्रिया है, इस की बाबत कई बार इस सदन में बहस हुई है। ये लोग जो दल-बदल करते हैं, लोभ, लालच, डर या धमकाने से करते हैं। यह प्रक्रिया मेरे खयाल से कहीं भी अच्छा शासन नहीं दे सकती। इस मामले पर हम लोगों की एक कमेटी बैठी थी, उसने निर्णय लिया था कि संविधान में संशोधन होना चाहिए, वह बिल शीघ्र पारित होना चाहिए।

लोग कई बार कहते हैं—सब से पहले हरियाणा में यह बीमारी शुरू हुई और धीरे-धीरे सब जगह फैलती गई। नागालैण्ड में भी यही हुआ। वहां के लैफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर ने भी यह राय दी कि दलबदल के कारण वहां पर शासन स्थायी न रह सका। मैं समझता हूं कि गृह मंत्री जी कभी भी इस बात को ठीक नहीं समझेंगे कि कहीं भी शासन जनता का न होकर केन्द्रीय शासन हो जाय, यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है, लेकिन ऐसी परिस्थितियां कौन पैदा करता है। हम जो जनप्रतिनिधि यहां आते हैं, उन पर इस तरह के दल-बदल के मामले में रोक लगनी चाहिए। जब तक हम पर रोक नहीं लगेगी, इस बीमारी का इलाज नहीं हो सकेगा।

इस संशोधन के बारे में कई लोग ऐसा कहते हैं कि यह हमारी स्वतन्त्रता पर हमला है, किसी भी आदमी का यह अधिकार होना चाहिये कि वह चाहे जिस पार्टी में चला जाय लेकिन यह गलत चीज है। जो व्यक्ति किसी पार्टी के टिकट पर चुनाव लड़ता है, उस पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणा के प्रति अपनी वफादारी जाहिर करता है, उस को ईमानदारी के साथ उस पार्टी के साथ रहना चाहिये। इस पर रोक लगाने के लिये हमारे संविधान के आर्टिकल्ज में कोई प्रावीजन नहीं है, इसी वजह से ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि यह संशोधन जल्द से जल्द होना चाहिये ताकि दलबदल की प्रक्रिया जल्द से जल्द समाप्त हो जाय।

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Sir, while thanking hon. members for their support, I have nothing much to say except to tell Prof. Hiren Mukerjee that though we may entertain some hope that things will further improve, we are not taking a complacent attitude. I agree that the allocations that have been made for Nagaland must be spent properly and purposefully at the field level. I am sure the administration will take all the necessary steps to see that not only the allocations made are properly spent but the anticipated physical targets are also realised.

So far as the political life is concerned, there is no Congress organisation as such there; it is only between the UDF and the NNO. NNO had been in power for quite some time in the State. Even last time, when the Proclamation was issued, I said, becaucse the UDF got more number of seats, possibly with less votes, even then it was thought by the Government of India that they should be given an opportunity to form the Government and to work, so that this underground activity which was there at that time in a fair measure is reduced. In fact, they continued for a year and more and

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

the Chief Minister of the UDF Ministry came often to Delhi and saw me and the Prime Minister also. Whatever assistance we could give him, we gave him. I suppose he had no reason to feel at any time that we have done something to discredit him or to dislodge him from his place. Unfortunately, some young men in the Assembly, who came in as independents and some of them as party members, were shifting their loyalties quite too often sometimes in a matter of hours and sometimes in a matter of days. Therefore, in spite of best offers, the Government could not see to it that a popular ministry could function.

As I have said at the outset, it is clear that more and more people realise that there is absolutely no use in continuing this type of insurgent activity.

I do not want to mention the names While our security forces need not be complacent, while it is necessary for them to keep the legitimate pressure, still as you are all aware it has been said quite often on the floor of this House either by myself or by the Prime Minister that naturally when underground elements surrender, we will treat them with consideration and sympathy and they should be enable to rehabilitate themselves.

I agree with my friend, Mr. Vishwanathan, that we should encourage the Nagas to come to the mainstream of life. My friend, Professor, has said that we should not encourage all kinds of mischievous and exploiting elements to go into Nagaland. Nobody can go there without permission. While it is so, still there is some mixing otherwise it will be closed society. While we should encourage such thing, we should not encourage any exploiter or any man who is likely to exploit the situation there, to go and interfere in the affairs of that place. Though a few MLAs are trying to shift their loyalties, yet it is true that it is not the characteristic of a Naga. We should not conclude that all the Nagas are being exploited. They are quite brave people, of course, proud people and we should encourage them also to remain so. You must be knowing the Naga history and you know the constitutional amendment and you know the constitutional guarantee that we have given to their culture. Therefore, there is no question of anybody trying to play with their culture etc. We have been trying to see that in the entire North-eastern area apart from Nagaland, whatever influence—foreign missionaries etc—is there, is being reduced and no fresh permits are being given to anybody.

Mr. Daga rightly mentioned about the directions. There is a bill and many many leaders of all parties are there on that Committee, I do not know what is happening to that Committee I have not attended the meeting of that Committee, I can only say that the Government of India have either directly or indirectly, no hand in the defections from one side to the other in the State of Nagaland

Therefore, Sir, I request you to give your approval; and you know, and everybody knows, that this is monsoon period and it is not possible to hold elections either in September or October. Therefore, it becomes necessary to extend this; and as Parliament is not likely to be in session in August or September, I have to come quite early to seek your approval.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the questions is:

> "That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated March 22, 1975, in respect of Nagaland, issued under Article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from September 26, 1975"

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we come to item 27. The question is:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Nagaland to make laws, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up Clause-by-Clause consideration. There are no amendments. Therefore, I will put Clauses 2 and 3 for adoption. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.38 hrs.

DEFENCE OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Defence of India Act, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Proclamation of Emergency was made by the President on the 25th June 1975 in the context of threat to the security of India by internal disturbances. There was immediate need for enactment of a suitable law to meet the requirements of the emergent situation. The Defence of India Act, 1971, which was passed by the Parliament in the wake of the Proclamation of Emergency made on 3rd December 1971 was meant to provide for "special measures to ensure the public safety and interest, the Defence of India and civil defence and for the trial of certain offences and for matters connected therewith" in the perspective of threat to the security of India by external aggression. It was felt that the provisions of the Defence of India Act which had been found useful in dealing with a situation where the security of the country was threatened by external aggression could also be effectively used for dealing with the new Emergency which was declared when the security of India was threatened by internal disturbance. This, however, required the enlargement—this is the main thing—of the scope of the Act to specifically cover the needs of the Proclamation made on the 25th June 1975. As the Parliament was not in session, the President had to promulgate the Defence of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975, on 30th June 1975, to extend the Defence of India Act to meet the requirements of threat to the security of India by internal disturbance. The present Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance.

As may be seen from its provisions, the Bill does not envisage any new powers which are not already available under Defence of India Act and the Rules framed thereunder, which are in force since the promulgation of the earlier Emergency on the 3rd December, 1971. All that the Bill seeks to achieve is to specifically extend the scope of the Defence of India Act to cover the requirements of internal

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

security. If you see the various clauses, they say "add internal security' after such and such word.

It proposes to rename the Defence of India Act accordingly as the Defence and Internal Security of India Act and introduce corresponding and consequential changes in such of the provisions of the Act which relate to 'civil defence' to make them include 'internal security' also.

The amendments proposed in the Bill are the minimum necessary for purposes of maintenance of internal security in the context of the Proclamation made on 25th June, 1975 to meet the threat to the security of India by internal disturbance. Care has also been taken to suitably amend Section 38 of the main Act so that the ordinary avocations of life and enjoyment of property are not interferred with unnecessarily, even while the provisions of the Act are resorted to for maintenance of internal security.

This is a simple amendment. I hope this House will pass it.

श्री मारखंडे राय (घोसी) : मान्यवर, जैसा कि अभी गृह मंत्री जी ने स्वयं कहा है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अध्यादेश जारी किया था, उसी को विधेयक कानूनी शक्ल देने के लिए यह विधेयक लाया गया है। सरकार का यह भी दावा है कि इसमें कोई अतिरिक्त वित्तीय भार सरकार के ऊपर नहीं पड़ेगा और यह बात भी सही है कि भारत रक्षा अधिनियम, जिसका क्षेत्र केवल बाहरी आक्रमण की सीमा तक ही था, आन्तरिक अशान्ति या गड़बड़ियों को रोकथाम करने के लिए उसको इस्तेमाल किया जाए, इस दृष्टिकोण से यह विधेयक लाया गया है।

श्रीमन्, जिन स्थितियों में यह आन्तरिक सुरक्षा कानून का सारा अधिकार सरकार अपने हाथों में ले रही है, उस से हम अच्छी तरह परिचित हैं। इसका आरम्भ गुजरात के स्वतःस्फूर्त आन्दोलन से माना जाता है। उस आन्दोलन को हम दो चरणों में बांट सकते है। एक तो स्वतःस्फूर्त आन्दोलन का रूप था और दूसरा चरण तब आया जब वहां की प्रभावशाली पार्टियां उसमें दखल देने के लिए आ गई। तब से यह आन्दोलन भी विकृत हो गया और अपने सही रास्ते से भटक गया। उससे जय प्रकाश जी को एक नई रोशनी मिली और उसी रोशनी का प्रयोग उन्होंने बिहार मे करना शुरू किया। गुजरात और बिहार के आन्दोलनों मे एक महत्वपूर्ण गणात्मक अन्तर था। गुजरात का आन्दोलन स्वतः स्फूर्त विद्यार्थियो के आन्दोलन से शुरू हुआ लेकिन बिहार का आन्दोलन सगठित तौर से ऊपर से थोपा हुआ था क्यं कि भ्रष्टाचार, बेकारी और महंगाई केवल बिहार मे ही नहीं रही थी और न है, वह तो सारे भारत मे है और सारा भारत उससे त्रस्त रहा है और आज भी है चाहे इमैंरजे.सी से थोड़ी राहत जरूर मिली है यह सर्वमान्य बात है।

बिहार में जय प्रकाश जी को सफलता नही मिली, न उनकी मांग के मुताबिक सरकार को भंग किया गया और न विधान सभा भंग की गई। वह एक प्रकार से कहा जाए तो बिहार में असफल हो गये। उस असफलता को छिपाने के लिए वह दूसरे प्रदेशों में भ्रमण के लिए गये और वहां पर उन्होंने प्रचार करना शुरू किया। इसका मतलब यह था कि जो चिंगारी बिहार में लगाए थे, उसे पूरे देश में फैलाया जाए और बिहार में अपनी असफलता को छिपाने के लिए उन्होंने लोगों का ध्यान दूसरी जगहों पर आकृष्ट किया ताकि लोग बिहार की असफलता को समझ न पाएं। इस लम्बी कहानी में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है लेकिन मान्यवर, मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि जब तक जय प्रकाश जी का आन्दोलन

बिहार में था तो वह बेचारा एक बेगुनाह और निर्दोष जैसा लगता था और ऐसा मालूम होता था कि कुछ सुधारों के लिए वह आन्दोलन हो रहा है। उनकी राजनीतिक दुरभिसन्धि का पता सबको नहीं था और पता नहीं कि सरकार को भी इसका पता था या नहीं। मुझे इसमें सन्देह लगता है कि सरकार को इसका पता था वरना इतनी लम्बी छूट नहीं दी जाती। अब मैं एक कदम और आगे बढ़ना चाहता हूं। इस दुरभि सन्धि का पर्दा उस समय उठा जब दिल्ली में जयप्रकाश जी तशरीफ लाए और गैर-कम्युनिस्ट विरोधी दलों की एक मीटिंग उन्होंने की और उसमें उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय संग्राम समिति या नेशनल कामार्डीनेशन कमेटी का निर्माण किया। उस समय कुछ बुद्धिजीवी जनों ने उसकी असलियत को समझा और उसके पीछे क्या बात है उसको वे भाप पाए। उसमें जो गहरी राजनीति छिपी हुई थी, उस को वे समझ पाए। बाद की घटनाओं से हम सब परिचित हैं खास तौर से यह बढ़ते बढ़ते 25 जून तक पहुंची और यह बात सही है कि अगर 25 जून को सरकार ने हमला न किया होता और 29 जून को जयप्रकाशजी और उनकी मंडली ने हमला कर दिया होता, तो इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि देश की स्थिति आज दूसरी ही होती। इसलिए हमारे दल और हम लोगों ने हार्दिक समर्थन किया है इमरजेंसी कानून का और आन्तरिक सुरक्षा कानून के लागू करने का और इस डी० आई० आर० के परिवर्तन का भी हम समर्थन करते हैं। एक बात जरूर है कि अधिकार बेहद सरकार के हाथ में थे, सरकार के हाथ में और अधिकार दिया जा रहा है। सरकार स्वयं इन अधिकारों को ले रही है और इनके प्रयोग की भी सम्भावनाएं हैं। लेकिन मैं आपको बता दूं कि भ्रम बहुत तरह से फैला हुआ है। यहां पर विरोधी दलों में से ही कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि जब हाईकोर्ट का फैसला हुआ और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला भी उसके विपरीत पूरी तरह से नहीं हुआ और आंशिक परिवर्तन के साथ वह फैसला हुआ और गुजरात में कांग्रेस की जबर्दस्त हार हुई, तब इस तरह का कदम उठाने की जरूरत पड़ी यानी जब सत्ता पर ख़तरा दिखाई पड़ा तब ज्ञान चक्षु खुल गये। इस प्रकार का प्रचार देश में है। ऐसे प्रचार को खंडित करने का प्रयास सरकार की ओर से जम कर, संगठित रूप से और सफल तौर पर होना चाहिए।

मान्यवर मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के बहुत पुराने प्रसिद्ध नेता गोपालन जी ने कहा कि भारत सरकार ने समाजवादी देशों और सोवियत यूनियन और हनोई तक को मिसगाइड या मिसलीड किया है और उनमें भ्रम फैला दिया इसलिये ये समाजवादी देश इमरजेंसी का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि उनको ऐसी बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए थी। सोवियत यूनियन इतनी आसानी से भ्रम में पड़ने वाला महाराष्ट्र नहीं है। अभी तक इतिहास की कोई नज़ीर इसके बारे में पेश नहीं हुई है। दूसरे समाजवादी देश इतनी जल्दी भारत की इतनी स्पष्ट नीति पर भ्रमित हो जाएं, इसकी भी आशंका नहीं की जा सकती। और हनोई, जिस हिनोई की वीर जनता ने डा० हो ची मिन्ह की वीर जनता ने 30 वर्ष के अन्दर चार-चार साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियों—फ्रेंच, जापानी, ब्रिटिश और अमरीकी को धूल चटा दी, उस जनता को हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार कैसे भ्रमित कर सकती है। ऐसा कहना समाजवादी देशों का घोर अपमान है। गोपालन जी को ऐसी बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए थी।

मान्यवर, यह कुंठित विचारधारा है और सारे जगत में ऐसी विचारधारा पाई जाती है। जो विचारधारा नृशंस हत्यारे और नरराक्षस याहया खां का समर्थन कर सकती है लेकिन स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के अमर सेनानी श्री मुजीबुर्रहमान का समर्थन नहीं कर सकती, जो पाकिस्तान के जन आन्दोलन का खुलेआम विरोध करती, है, उसका समर्थन नहीं कर सकती, इस तरह की कुंठित विचारधारा से देश को बचाना चाहिए।

[श्री झारखंडे राय]

मैं सरकार से एक बात कहना चाहूंगा। उन को भी पता होगा कि केवल दमन से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। इसीलिए 20 सूत्री प्रोग्राम की चर्चा की गई है। कहीं पर यह 20 सूत्री प्रोग्राम है और कहीं पर 21 सूत्री प्रोग्राम, खैर मैं यह कहूंगा कि 20 सूत्री प्रोग्राम की जो चर्चा की गई है वह बहुत प्रशंसनीय और प्रगतिशील कदम है यद्यपि इनमें कोई बुनियादी नई बात नही है। एक बात मैं गृह मन्त्री जी से कहूंगा। आप तो एक पुराने वयोवृद्ध कांग्रेसी हैं और बहुत से दौरों में आपने कांग्रेस की सेवा की है और कांग्रेस के माध्यम से देश की और जनता की सेवा की है। आवडी कांग्रेस में आप लोगों ने समाजवाद का प्रस्ताव पास किया था। 1971 में देश के सामने जिस तरह के वायदे किये गये थे, गरीबी हटाओ या समाजवाद की तरफ बढ़ने की यह सर्व-विदित है।

अभी हाल ही में नरौरा का डिसमी प्रोग्राम की चर्चा हुई। इस सम्बन्ध के छोटे बड़े स्तर के कैम्प सारे देश में लगे। वहां इन प्रोग्रामों की चर्चा हुई। आवडी से लेकर आज तक यह 20 या 21 सूत्री कार्यक्रम तक का एक बहुत लम्बा दौर है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं क्या आप हृदय पर हाथ रख कर कह सकते हैं कि आपने उन वादों को पूरा किया है, जो आपने जनता के साथ किए थे? आपने नहीं किया है। यह मैं नही कह रहा हूं। यह विचार उन अखबारों का है जो आपके प्रबल समर्थक रहे हैं और हैं। वैसे तो बहुत से और सैकड़ों अखबार आपके समर्थक हैं लेकिन जो प्रबल समर्थक हैं उनसे ही, सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से कुछ उद्धरण आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं जिससे आपको अंदाजा हो सकता है कि किस तरह का भ्रम या सन्देह कांग्रेस के वादो पर बना हुआ है। 'ब्लिट्ज' जो आपका बहुत भारी समर्थक है लिखता है :

> "संकट की घड़ी में जैसे भगवान् को याद किया जाता है, ठीक उसी तरह कांग्रेस आज के बेमिसाल राजनीतिक संकट में फंस कर जनता से किए हुए वादों की माला जप रही है। ये वादे 1969 में बम्बई के कांग्रेस अधिवेशन से शुरू होकर पिछले वर्ष नरौरा में उच्च स्तरीय शिविर में तैयार किए 13 सूत्री कार्यक्रम तक फैले हुए हैं।"

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इससे कोई सन्देह या शक की झलक मिलती है या नही मिलती है?

'सेवाग्राम' की शिकायत को भी आप देखें। वह अखबार सरकार और कांग्रेस के बीस सूत्री प्रोग्राम का प्रबल समर्थक है। बराबर कांग्रेस के पक्ष में इसमें लेख निकलते रहते है। उसमें एक लाइन बड़े मार्के की छपी है। वह कहता है :

> "देश ने प्रधान मन्त्री के 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का खुले दिल से स्वागत किया है, पर जनता के दिल का चोर फिर पूछ बैठता है कि क्या सरकार उन कार्यक्रमों को अमल में ला सकेगी?"

क्या यह चुनौती आपके लिए नही है?

ऐसे ही एक और अखबार लिखता है :

> "जनता अपना कर्त्तव्य निभा रही है। हम मांग करे कि इंदिरा सरकार अपने उन वादों को पूरा करे जो उसने जनता से किए थे। गरीबी हटाओ और नरोरा प्रोग्राम सिर्फ नारे नहीं रहने चाहिये बल्कि उन्हें ठोस अमली रूप देना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है ताकि जनता के दुखों का समाधान हो सके।"

एक और अखबार ने अपनी जो भावना प्रकट की हैं इस संदर्भ में उसको भी मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं। यह इसलिए करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि मैं शक की बात कर रहा हूं और

आपका इतिहास लम्बी वादा खिलाफ़ियों का इतिहास है। वह कहता है :

> "इस स्थिति में यह समझना कि कांग्रेस आसानी से जनता का विश्वास दुबारा प्राप्त कर सकेगी, कोरी कल्पना होगी। कांग्रेस को अपनी दो मुही नीतियों को छोड़ना होगा, जो उसके लिए आसान नहीं है, क्योंकि बिड़लाओ, मोदियों, पोद्दारों, जैनियों और सिंघानियों की भी यही कोशिश है कि कांग्रेस जनता को धोखा देती रहे और इन्ही दो मुही नीतियों पर चलती रहे।"

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल का बहुत ही सर्व प्रिय साप्ताहिक 'पूर्वी संदेश' अखबार है जो कि बहुत प्रगतिशील अखबार है और हर कदम पर कांग्रेस का समर्थन करता रहता है और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के हर एलान का समर्थन करता है . . . उसने भूमि सुधारों के बारे में जो अपने भाव प्रकट किए है वे काफी रोचक भी हैं, और दर्दनाक भी। आज के शासक जो सत्ता में हैं और जो नये अधिकार इन संशोधनों से ग्रहण कर रहे हैं उनके लिए एक सोचने वाली बात उसने पेश की है। वह कहता है :

> "देश की आजादी के पहले से ही इस बात पर समुचित जोर दिया गया था कि देश की सामाजिक आर्थिक व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन के लिए भूमि सम्बन्धों में क्रान्तिकारी तबदीलियां आवश्यक होंगी। इसीलिए देशवासियों में स्वाभाविक आशा आकांक्षा पैदा हुई थी कि स्वतन्त्र होने के बाद धरती पर उसके जोतने बोने वालों का अधिकार होगा, धरती का मालिक वह बनेगा जो उसे जोते बोयेगा। कोई यह नहीं कहता कि भूमि सम्बन्धों में सुधार हद बन्दी और बंटवारे का काम पलक झपकाते पूरा हो जाता लेकिन आजादी के 27 वर्ष बाद भी आज जो स्थिति है वह निश्चित रूप से असह्य है।"

आगे वह लिखता है :

> "सरकारी निश्चयों और फैसलों के के बावजूद बिगत वर्षों में जमीन की जो छीन झपट, चोरी और बन्दरबांट हुई है उसके लिए हम सभी प्रत्यक्षदर्शी हैं। सरकार इन गलत कार्यों को रोकने और ऐसा करने वालों को कोई भी सजा दे पाने में असमर्थ रही है। उलटे आज भी जमीन चोरी करने वाले समाज में पर्याप्त हैं, उन्हें सामाजिक मर्यादा मिली हुई है और भूमि शोषण व उत्पीड़न का शिकार हैं। भूमि सम्बन्धों में सुधार के जो आंकड़े पेश किए जाते हैं वे अधिकांशतः कागजी हैं। फालतू जमीनों के आवंटन के पट्टे भूमिहीन ले कर वर्षों से घूम रहे हैं और उन जमीनों पर आज भी प्रभावशाली लोगों का कब्जा है। बड़े लोगों की जमीन तो फालतू हो ही नहीं पाई है, उन्होंने अपनी जमीनें कुत्ते, बिल्लियों तक के नाम दर्ज करा डाली है या फर्जी तौर पर बेचीनामा कर डाला है जब कि मौके पर वही काबिज है। उत्तर प्रदेश भूमि सुधारों के सम्बन्ध में अगुआ माना जाता है लेकिन यहां अब बेनामी खातेदारों को नोटिस देने की बात की जा

[श्री झारखंडे राय]

रही है और प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति इसे किस हद तक कारगर होने देंगे यह कह पाना कठिन है। केन्द्रीय कानून मंत्री श्री एच० आर० गोखले ने अभी हाल में इस बात पर घोर चिन्ता व्यक्त करते हुए एक बात की ओर भी स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि संविधान में कोई ऐसी धारा नही है जो क्रान्तिकारी भूमि सुधारो के रास्ते में रोडे अटकाए। तब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि आखिर अब तक इच्छित भूमि सुधार क्यो नहीं हुए ? निश्चित रूप से राजनीतिक इच्छा और दृढता की कमी ही इसका कारण है। सत्तधारी लोग कानूनो की अवहेलना करने वाले प्रभावशाली और धनी व्यक्तियो के विरुद्ध ठोस कार्रवाई करने का साहस ही नही जुटा पाए। लेकिन अब ऐसा करने से कतराना उनके लिए ही घातक होगा। अगर किसी और बात के लिए नही तो कम से कम अपने अस्तित्व के लिए ही उन्हे साहस के साथ कदम आगे बढ़ाना होगा।"

इमरजेंसी तथा सत्ता का दुरुपयोग भी शुरू हो गया है। मैं नजीर पेश करूंगा। मिर्जापुर जनपद में रेणूकोट में हिंडालको नाम का एशिया का सब से बडा एल्यूमीनियम का कारखाना है। यह बिड़ला बन्धुओं का है। उसके सर्वमान्य मजदूर नेता लल्लन राय, जो हिंडालको प्रगतिशील मजदूर सभा के वर्किंग प्रेजीडेंट हैं, ने वहां के मैनेजर और डायरेक्टर श्री कोठारी को एक चिट्ठी लिखी कि हम और आप मिल कर उत्पादन बढाए और जो मतभेद और झगडे है उनको मुल्तवी रखे और द्विपक्षीय वार्ता से सब मामलो को निपटाए। कोठारी साहब जो घनश्याम दास बिडला के बहुत चहेते है, श्री लल्लन राय को जवाब देते है कि आपके विकृत मस्तिष्क के सुझावो की हमे कोई जरूरत नही है। हिंडालको के प्रबन्धक सक्षम है अपनी व्यवस्था करने में। यह कैपिटल का रुख है लेबर की ओर। देश के सकट की इस घडी मे लेबर सहयोग और सहकार का हाथ आगे बढाती है और पूजी उस पर ठोकर मारती है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon Member may continue tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 29, 1975/Sravana 7, 1897 (Saka).

GMGIPND—Job I—1168 L.S.—21-8-75—978